SCOTS NEW LEADER

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SCOTS NEW LEADER

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All matter for the current issue must be received by Monday Morning.

HOW TO STOP WAR

WHAT WE THINK ABOUT—

Duke's Vision of New Scotland

THE Duke of Montrose had some nice things to say at Edinburgh the other day about Scotland and the Scottish people. He saw visions of a new Scotland if there could be stirred in the people pride in their history, a longing to develop the culture of their land, and a determination to promote all that was best in the Celtic national character.

Montrose is a strong supporter of the Nationalist Movement, and one might quite innocently look on his sentimental outpourings as the sign of a rebel.

But this Duke possesses a goodly portion of Scotland.

His forbears sold land, as Glasgow knows, at a ransom figure. Even now the noble laird is trading land with Glasgow Corporation for a sum regarded by the cautious officials of the Scottish Office as exorbitant.

We are equally anxious to see the Scottish people show real Celtic character. In that hour, if they remember "our Noble Families" and the "Highland Clearances," there will be an awakening—but hardly as visualised by the Duke of Montrose!

* * *

Scottish Housing

SPEAKING at Dundee, Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, admitted that overcrowding in Scotland is ten times greater than in England. **Fifteen per cent. have to live more than three to a room,** while the number of one- and two-apartment houses is excessive.

Such figures give but mild evidence of the actual plight of families in the large industrial towns. In his long association with Dundee, Sir Godfrey [illegible]

"We shall imitate to the letter those who are lecturing us. They have shown that when it was a matter of creating an Empire or defending it, they never took the world's opinion into account." (Mussolini in speech on June 8)

Greenock Housing

GREENOCK offers evidence of the serious housing conditions in the larger towns. The Scottish Office are inquiring into the request of the Greenock Corporation to acquire a site for new houses. The Town Clerk has submitted astounding evidence regarding the properties on the site. There are 464 houses occupied by 540 families. **There is not a bath in the area,** while the number of one- and two-apartment houses is 70 per cent. The local M.P. is Sir Godfrey Collins. We repeat—he has done little in Parliament to have these awful conditions removed.

* * *

Mining Fatalities and Accidents

THE latest report of Mr. E. H. Fraser, Inspector of Mines, shows that last year 119 persons were killed and 485 injured in the mines in Scotland. Both figures exceed those of the previous year. This state of affairs can be traced in the main to mechanisation and general speeding up.

Yet many miners facing those dangers are rewarded with less than £2 each week. Could a strike or lockout make the lot of the mine worker worse? We wonder.

* * *

Mining Royalties and Profits

FROM the Scottish mines during August, **landlords received £58,459 in rent and royalties.** The profits exclusive of by-products were £50,000. Directors and officials received £23,000 in fees and salaries.

There is no evidence that any landlord, shareholder, or director received injury during the month.

* * *

Kirkwood On Sanctions

DAVID KIRKWOOD, speaking at Coatbridge, said he favoured sanctions. He wants an economic and financial blockade applied to Italy without fear or favour, but will not support war. Mr. Kirkwood underestimates the intelligence of ordinary people. Sanctions mean war. If he does not understand this, he should leave the subject alone.

* * *

Council of Women's Citizens

AT the Scottish Council of Women's Citizens' Association annual conference at Skelmorlie last Saturday, Miss Lelean, of Edinburgh, speaking on "Diet in the Prevention of Disease," outlined what should be eaten. Here is her ideal diet:—

One pint of milk.
One egg.
One serving of meat or fish.
Two servings of vegetables other than potatoes—one preferably raw. One or two servings of fruit.

She added: **Within reason, eat what you like after having eaten what you should.**

Miners and unemployed should specially [illegible]

BRAEHEAD.

Government Sanctions Will Be Used for Capitalist Purposes

Workers Must Resist War By Own Strength

FRENCH DOCKERS GIVE SPLENDID LEAD

WHEN last week we headed an article "War This Weekend?" there were some who said that we were scaremongers. War come before the weekend. Every reader knows how the Italian troops, headed by bombing aeroplanes, are invading Abyssinia.

What should the workers do to stop the war and to prevent it from spreading to Europe and all over the world?

The leaders of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party are waiting for the National Government and the Capitalist Powers in the League of Nations to act.

The events of this week show how unreliable this reliance upon Capitalist Governments is.

Mussolini's forces are already devastating Abyssinia. It is clear that the League of Nations will at first only impose modified economic and financial sanctions which will not stop the Italian aggression.

AND THESE SANCTIONS WILL BE IMPOSED NOT TO DEFEND ABYSSINIA OR TO OVERTHROW MUSSOLINI, BUT TO DEFEND THE CAPITALIST AND IMPERIALIST POWERS WHICH DOMINATE THE LEAGUE.

For many weeks the NEW LEADER has urged the workers not to rely on either the effectiveness or the purpose of sanctions imposed by Capitalist Governments.

We have urged the workers to apply their own sanctions. We have appealed to them to take direct action through their own organisations to refuse to make, handle or transport any raw materials or manufactured goods which would assist Italy to attack Abyssinia.

We have been told that this policy is not practical. This argument is now disproved by two decisions reached by workers' organisations.

We have already reported how the Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union in this country has decided to refuse to make Army boots for Italy.

THE NEW LEADER was the first paper to draw attention to the fact that Mussolini's agents were seeking to place an order for one million boots with firms in Northamptonshire. We appealed to the workers to refuse to make the boots. We welcome the decision of the Union.

This week an even more important decision has been reached.

The French Dockers' Union has instructed its members to boycott all Italian ships in French and North African ports.

All the branches of the Union, including those at Marseilles, Calais, Bordeaux, Breste, St. Nazaire, La Rochelle, Corsica, and Tunis, have received orders not to load or unload Italian vessels.

This action has been taken in agreement with the International Transport Workers' Federation.

When British transport workers have been asked to act in the same way they have replied that it is not fair that they should "hold the baby." They object to having to bear the brunt of the struggle alone.

They ought not to be left in this position. They should act with the full support of the Trades Union Congress and all other Unions.

The workers in all Unions should be asked to refuse to make, handle or transport goods which will assist Italy in its

(*Continued on page 3*)

War Scenes at Liverpool

Ten Ships Leave with Troops and War Supplies

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LIVERPOOL.

LAST week-end, scenes reminiscent of the Great War were enacted at the Liverpool Landing Stage. On Thursday and Friday all approaches to the Princes jetty were closed, and a strong police guard was in evidence. During these two days ten ships were loaded with troops and war materials at the Landing Stage, and sailed from the Mersey under sealed orders—it is believed for Egypt.

Owing to this war activity, normal procedure in the Mersey went by the board; many incoming and outgoing ships were held up or diverted into the docks to embark or disembark passengers.

Three ships left on Thursday and seven on Friday, each with, it is estimated, 2,000 men on board.

It is worthy of note that whilst numbers of British working lads were embarking on a voyage that might easily end in their death in an Imperialist war in the barren wastes of Africa, at the other end of the Landing Stage numbers of the wealthy class were embarking on the white-painted Cunarder "Carinthia," bound for an ocean pleasure cruise and round of cocktail parties—presumably to steady their nerves for the fat chunks of war profiteering.

Lansbury's Resignation

THE resignation of George Lansbury from the leadership of the Labour Party is regarded by many as the beginning of the end of the moral influence on public opinion which was a great asset to the Party.

At the same time, the Labour Party has lost its intellectual appeal. The ablest Socialist thinkers are opposing its present policy.

Bereft of both moral and intellectual appeal, the Labour Party is bankrupt. It is breaking up. Around the I.L.P. the new movement of revolutionary Socialism will arise.

Enlist Against War!

Are You Doing Your Bit?

THERE are thousands of readers of the NEW LEADER who enthusiastically support the revolutionary Socialist attitude of the I.L.P. against the war danger, and yet who are not members of the Party.

Many of them do not belong to any political party. They have been disillusioned by the policy of the Labour Party, but have not taken the step of joining the I.L.P.

Many of them are members of Trade Union branches and have remained satisfied with activity through the Industrial Movement.

Many of them are members of the Labour Party and, despite dissatisfaction with its policy, have clung to it because it is a big party, hoping against hope that its policy would change.

The time has come when all such workers must consider their position. They are not doing their bit unless they are helping actively the one Socialist Party in Britain which is resisting the threatened war.

The great campaign which the I.L.P. is now conducting is receiving the support of masses of workers.

There is now an opportunity to build up in this country a mass Socialist movement which will not compromise in [illegible] **War.**

We ask you not to hesitate any longer. We ask you to join us and take your part in this struggle. In this way you will get new hope for yourself and give new hope to others.

We ask you to make the decision now. On the back page you will find a form which will enable you to enlist in our ranks.

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For Workers' Power and Socialism

THE NEW LEADER

Edited by FENNER BROCKWAY

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October 11, 1935

BACK THE MINERS

EVERY section of the workers must be behind the miners in their claim for higher wages and a national agreement to guarantee that these higher wages shall be applied in every coalfield.

It is one of the greatest scandals in this country that miners who do hard and dangerous work necessary for the whole community should be paid sweated wages which often are not enough to provide their families with proper food and clothing.

On an average, four miners lose their lives every day. They suffer from frequent accidents, and are constantly threatened with disease which often takes away their eyesight.

They work and suffer and die to provide comfort for the whole community. Yet thousands of them are not paid more than 40s. a week. No community which calls itself civilised should permit this for a day.

Unfortunately the miners have reason to be sceptical as to whether the nation will ever heed their claim to a decent standard of life.

They have been demanding it for years, and the scandal of starvation wages has gone on. When they have resorted to strike action, they have been denounced viciously, and all the powers of the State have been used against them.

The miners have reason to be sceptical even of their fellow Trade Unionists. In 1926 they were badly let down, but they will realise that this was due to cowardly leaders and not to the rank and file, which in fact showed great courage.

The Trades Union Congress has again declared that it will give every support to the miners. We hope that this support will be forthcoming; but if the struggle is to yield results the miners' leaders themselves must show more fight.

In Tuesday's "Daily Herald" Ebby Edwards, the Secretary of the Mineworkers' Federation, outlined the miners' case.

He argued that the present organisation of mining "fails to give a living wage to the men and a fair remuneration to capital." He writes sympathetically about not merely "the deplorable wages of the men," but "the impoverishment of many of the shareholders."

He insists that a strike will not settle the coal difficulties. "It may aggravate them. The problem will be still there even if a stoppage takes place."

This is not the spirit in which to enter a struggle which must be fought uncompromisingly if the miners are to get anything like justice.

The miners will not get a living wage if the shareholders are going to get bigger dividends. A strike may not settle difficulties, but unless the miners, with the backing of other workers, show the owners, the Government and the Capitalist class, that they are prepared to strike, the difficulties of the miners will never be settled.

We know that among the miners in the coalfields there is fierce resentment against the injustices from which they suffer.

The strikes which have taken place in pits scattered all over the country show the need for united action. The rank and file must put fight into their leaders or throw up other leaders who have fight.

And the miners are not alone. As our Industrial Editor shows in his article, other sections of workers are demanding wage increases.

The best way that the Trades Union Congress can assist the miners is to co-ordinate these separate struggles and mobilise a united effort to win a living wage for all the workers concerned.

WHO FINANCES ITALY'S WAR?

How Big Business Provides Loans to Mussolini

By FRANK HANIGHEN (Author of "The Secret War for Oil")

SPECULATION has been very active in European capitals recently about the possible source of funds to keep the Italian war machine going. Will France furnish Italy the money to fight a war in Abyssinia? It is extremely improbable that the Laval Government, pledged to economy and the security of the franc, will permit any loans. **But there is another power in the French Republic from which Italy can obtain funds.**

Observers have been wondering why certain French newspapers have shown such an exaggerated friendliness towards Italy. This friendliness cannot be entirely attributed to outright subsidising of French journalists by the Italian Government (it is common gossip that there have been large quantities of Italian money going around the Paris publishing world). A better explanation can be found in the enormous influence certain portions of French industry have on the Press.

Loans to Industry

If the French banks, so the story goes, cannot lend directly to the Italian Government, there is nothing to prevent them from offering loans to French industry. And the latter are in no way forbidden to assist Italian industry. It is a roundabout way, but, for that matter, no less effective.

This is how this reported scheme will work.

French industries will invest their funds in Italian industry. The Italian Government, which has a very thorough control over Italian industry, will convert those francs into lira and utilise them for the purchase of the raw materials, which Italy so sadly lacks, from foreign countries. It is very simple, and works just as well as a direct loan.

There have been some indications which support this story.

At the time of the Stresa Conference, a delegation of French bankers and industrialists, led by Ernest Mercier (one of the subsidisers of Colonel de la Rocque's Fascist Croix de Feu), were escorted on a tour through Italian industrial plants under the guidance of Count Volpi, the great Italian [illegible] his connections with the Fascist Government. As a climax, this delegation was received in Stresa by the Duce himself.

Another straw in the wind.

Money from War

Late in July, the "Echo de Paris," a newspaper with Fascist sympathies, which has shown a marked friendliness to Italy, published an article signed [illegible] the editor on the state of Italian finance. The article painted a very rosy picture of Italian finances and industry. But there was one very significant sentence in it: "It is probable that Italy must sooner or later make a bid, under one form or another, for foreign credit." The "under one form or another" was obviously the Duce's bid, through his principal spokesman in the French Press, for the sort of circuitous financing described above.

Whether the Laval Government will follow suit [illegible] remains to be seen. But there is little doubt that French industry intends to make money from war and preparation for war in Italy. For important French firms are closely connected already by investment in Italy.

M. Albert Galicier, for instance.

M. Galicier is one of the directors of the great Italian trust, Montecatini, whose chemical works profit from the sale of explosives. He is also director of Hautx Fourneaux, Forges et Acieries de Denain et d'Anzin, affiliated with the Comite des Forges, and having as vice-president M. Leopold Pralan, vice-president of the Comite des Forges. This firm of Denain and Anzin make special steels for war vessels and other steel products for military purposes.

There is another director of Montecatini, M. Paul Ernest Picard, also director of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, one of the great credit establishments in Paris. M. Picard is also a director of Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterannee, which makes armaments.

Explosives Pay

The lines run the other way, also—Italy into France. Montecatini is interested in the subsidiaries of the great French chemical trust of Kuhlmann and in another French chemical firm, La Societe des Prosphates Tunisiens et des Engrais et Products Chimiques.

The French financial paper, "Information," August 1, gives a brilliant picture of the place Montecatini holds in Italy, especially in war time:—

"The explosives branch is prospering. Besides receiving the ordinary orders, it is a secret to no one that the present outlook of the exterior politics of Italy is provoking additional orders which are not confined only to exposives. It is certain that, under the present circumstances, Montecatini will find their importance increasing, especially since Montecatini tends, more and more, to satisfy all Italian industrial needs."

While the French business men are profiting from these war preparations, it is interesting to find the Germans are not absent either from the fertile field of Montecatini.

Germany's Part

The I.G. Farbenindustrie, the enormous German chemical trust, long ago leased patents to and acquired shares in the Italian trust. And now we find that, according to "Information," a banking group, at the head of which is the Dresdener Bank, obtained, a short time ago, a block of Montecatini shares amounting to about 500 million lira, par value. Knowledge of this fact should throw light on the German attitude, which is undisguisedly hopeful for an Abyssian war. Thus while German arms have been sold to the Abyssinians, German industry has been invest[illegible] And Britain?

It is well known that Britain's export trade with Italy is larger than that of other countries. Even without this trade, there are British investments in Italy, prominent among which is the branch of the armaments firm of Vickers, called Vickers Terni.

Participation of British industry in the profits of war in Italy may provide one explanation why the "big business" Press in London has been so friendly towards Italy.

WHAT LAST WAR COST IN LIFE AND LIMB

1914—18 . . . . . 9 millions killed and wounded
1935 . . . ?

	Dead	Wounded
Gt. Britain and Ireland	[illegible]317	1,89[illegible]694
Canada	[illegible]317	166,105
Australia	[illegible]156	154,722
New Zealand	[illegible]232	49,046
South Africa	[illegible]032	17,843
Newfoundland	[illegible]000	3,628
Colonies	[illegible]044	76,555
India	[illegible]432	84,715
Total, British Empire	1[illegible]0,919	2,[illegible]0,9[illegible]8
France	[illegible]94,388	1[illegible]4[illegible]0,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	45,706	No Record
Serbia	37,335	133,148
U.S.A.	53,660	205,690
Germany	1,[illegible]50,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,[illegible]00,000	3,[illegible]20,000
Bulgaria	81,274	152,400
Turkey	250,000	570,000
	7,[illegible]22,292	12,779,691

Over 7 millions killed and more than 12 millions wounded. What for?

We were told in "Defence of Little Belgium and to Smash German Militarism. Another 19 millions to be killed and wounded in "Defence of Abyssinia and to Smash Italian Fascism"?

THE WORKERS SAY NO!

THIS IS CAPITALISM

For Those Who Have Eaten Too Much

IT'S a queer world where some folks never have enough to eat, and others eat so much that they need a restricted diet to put them into health again.

A "News-Chronicle" paragraph records that prosperous people at a health home were paying between 10 and 15 guineas a week to recover from "having 'entertained' too nervously and eaten too richly in the past."

Why not put these folks on the B.M.A. scale of 5s. 10½d. a week? They'd soon recover from over-eating.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

What is Capitalism?

MARGOT OXFORD has been giving readers of the "Times" an explanation of the Capitalist system. Her interpretation may not be Marxian, but it has some unpleasant truth in it and a warning.

"What is the Capitalist system by which this country is governed?

"It is a system which has enabled distinguished members of the Labour Party to hold the highest offices in the State—not only when their Party was in power, but when the present National Government was formed.

"We have a King we love and a Constitution which is the envy of the world, and it is safe to predict that when, and after, we return to party politics members of the Labour Party will be included in every successive Cabinet: and I am equally convinced that in times of crisis in this country their counsel will be both helpful and patriotic."

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

The Poor and the Rich

IF the war situation develops and Great Britain becomes involved in hostilities against Italy, will Italians resident in Great Britain be interned as were Germans during 1914-18?

Presumably only the poorer members of the Italian community will be interned. Already the wealthier members are applying for naturalisation, just as at the beginning of the last war the wealthier sections of the German community were able to become naturalised.

The Victims

THE transfer of New York's unemployed from the dole to work relief has revealed that one-sixth of them—40,000—are physically unfit for any sort of work. According to Press reports, many are suffering from nerve and heart disease, and a large number of the defects are due to under-nourishment.

General Johnson, who is in charge of work relief in New York City, said:

"The sad fact is that these people will probably never be in a position to work again, and will remain a permanent charge upon the community. The years of depression and long unemployment have permanently broken them in health."

And so Capitalism ruins the lives of the world's peoples. If they are not being destroyed by war they are being starved until physical deterioration becomes a permanent part of their lives.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

These Miners!

THE Rev. E. Rust, of Redmarshall Rectory—which is somewhere in the North of England—speaks with deep feeling out of his Christian heart about the wicked miners. "They," he says, "have learned nothing by experience. They still demand an increase in wages, which must necessarily increase the price of coal, and, therefore, decrease production, shut up more collieries, and put more men out of work."

It would be nice to know whether the Rev. Mr. Rust and his family are scraping along (in a very comfortable existence, not amidst the dangers and death of the pit) on a miner's wage. But if the ministers of the gospel are going to talk that sort of stuff, we can only hope that their wages will be so magnificently improved as greatly to decrease the production of them.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Selfish Creatures!

THEN the Rev. Mr. Rust comes away with this dashing paragraph (he is being wasted as a parson; he ought to be on the propaganda staff of the National Government):—

"Finally, in spite of millions of public money lavished upon them, the miners inflicted upon the nation the great strikes in which they endeavoured to overthrow the whole fabric of English society and establish Soviet government after the fashion of the Russian Bolshevists. If the miners would give up their present selfish and ruinous policy and apply their Union funds to some useful purpose, instead of to the support of paid agitators; if they would work with the masters and not against them, honestly and heartily endeavouring to increase production by lowering prices, then certainly the coal trade would improve and the proportion of unemployed miners would be reduced."

And if the rev. gentleman would inquire again into the philosophy and teachings of his master—well, perhaps we must not expect too much.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

For 2s. 5d.

A VAN-DRIVER of Sale, Cheshire, was up before the courts on a charge of embezzling to the total of £1 19s. 8d. It was stated that the driver earned 30s. a week, less 1s. 7d. insurance, and in summer sometimes worked from 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

If the driver had been unemployed he would have received 26s. a week unemployment benefit; so for the extra 2s. 5d. he worked 14 hours a day for a week.

This is how Capitalism works!

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Col. Blimp Found!

THE NEW LEADER angers some folk. A copy of a recent issue exhibited in a London public library was inscribed on every page: "Dirty Rag," "This paper is printed to cause trouble—down with it!" "Communists in Disguise," "Traitors to the Country," and so on. We now know where Low's "Colonel Blimp" lives.

M. C. L.

Indian Socialists and the Crisis

No War for British Imperialism

(By an Indian Correspondent)

THE latest news from India shows that while Indian National feeling is unanimously and intensely in favour of Abyssinia as against Italy the Socialists (and even some of the radical Nationalist elements) have not been slow to see the danger of allowing this feeling to play into the hands of British Imperialism.

In Bombay the Socialist Party addressed letters to local commercial organisations calling upon them to refrain from helping the Italians by supplying any commodities. At the same time the Trade Union Congress has been carrying on a campaign to prepare the workers for an embargo by railwaymen, dockers and seamen on the shipping of war supplies or any other goods to the Italians.

Alongside with this, the Socialist Party is organising conferences in Bombay and other centres to resist Indian participation in a war between Italian and British Imperialism.

The view is held that there is nothing to choose between Mussolini and the British Government, which is at this very moment carrying on a war of aggression beyond the North-West frontier in no way unlike Mussolini's aggression in Abyssinia.

Spain's Difficulty

Savage Sentences On Workers

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MADRID.

THE Abyssinian crisis has placed the Spanish reactionaries in a quandary. Gil Robles and his followers are rabidly pro-Italian in sentiment, but Spain's rather ridiculous imperialist ambitions must be considered.

The question of Tangier will soon come up for revision; and Spain's uneasy tenure in Morocco, dependent as it is upon the tolerance of England and France, might be prejudiced if Spain were to take a pro-Italian line in the Abyssinian dispute.

There is a danger that the Government may seize upon the troubled situation [illegible] broad [illegible] mobilisation [illegible] of troops.

The New Ministers

The proletarian united front organisations are alive to the danger, and, while on the whole supporting a policy of sanctions against Italy, they are continuing their anti-Government agitation, and are making full use of Mussolini's striking demonstration of the truth of the slogan—"Fascism Means War."

The new Government has been formed, and the Right have achieved their aim in getting rid of Portela, the Radical Minister of the Interior in the Lerroux Cabinet, who had been showing an obnoxious tendency to interpret too literally the word "Radical," instead of realising that it is now synonymous with "reactionary"—at least so far as the leadership of the party is concerned.

The Premier now is Chapaprieta a so-called non-party man, but really the nominee of the Bank of Spain, who was Finance Minister in the former Cabinet (a position which he retains), and whose "Law of Restrictions," an "economy" measure on the French and British models, is arousing the strong hostility of the minor Civil Servants.

The Agrarians who declared previously that they would not co-operate with the reactionary Catalonian Party, the Lliga, have now agreed to the representation of this party in the Cabinet, and even to the transfer of the control of public works in Catalonia to the Catalonian local administration, despite the fact that their refusal to agree to this measure was the ostensible cause of the Ministerial crisis.

Socialist Leaders Sentenced

Lerroux is now Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in order to placate Radical opinion, another Radical has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in place of Portela—so that Robles has been only partially successful in his latest manœuvre. Once again finance and industry have shown the Clericalists who is the real master. To what extent they can continue to hold the lower middle-class rank and file of the Radical Party remains to be seen.

Courts-martial are still being held on October revolutionaries, and heavy sentences, often of life imprisonment, are being imposed. One of the latest victims is Javier Bueno, the brave Socialist, well known to NEW LEADER readers as the Editor of the former organ of the Socialist Party in Asturias, "Avance." He has been sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment and ordered to pay an indemnity of 70 million pesetas (nearly two million pounds)! The indemnity is imposed on the ground that he was mainly responsible for all the material damage in Asturias in October, 1934.

● Wives of American sailors serving with the depot ship Proteus record the arrival of the Hunley in the Holy Loch to-day.

Ban-bomb clash in Glasgow

ALMOST 20 members of the Scottish Committee of 100 and Women Against the Bomb clashed with policemen on the steps of the American Consulate in Woodside Terrace, Glasgow, to-day.

The demonstrators staged a "sit down" in protest against the arrival of the new submarine depot ship Hunley—replacement for the Proteus—at the Holy Loch to-day.

After a squad of policemen succeeded in dragging them off the steps, demonstrators changed their tactics and marched up and down singing slogans and waving banners.

HURLED BACK

The demonstration looked like turning into a battle when half a dozen of the ban-the-bomb men rushed the squad of policemen guarding the doorway and the policemen had to hurl them back down the steps.

Then things calmed down a little and the women's organisation passed in a letter of protest to the consulate officials.

The Hunley, largest and newest U.S. submarine tender, arrived in the Holy Loch to-day.

As the grey newcomer arrived in the loch she was welcomed by the "Skye Boat Song," played on a gramophone record from the floating dock moored between Kilmun and Ardnadam.

The dock displayed a "Welcome to the Holy Loch" banner and four small boats from the Proteus, played jets of water in the direction of Hunley.

PROTEST MARCH

Unseen by the 1250 officers and men on Hunley was the "welcoming" party ashore—six men and a young woman, members of the Committee of 100, who marched up and down on the highway at Ardnadam Pier.

They all carried banners deploring Polaris, one of them read—"City Killer Submarines Must Go! Clear Out!"

More demonstrators from the Govan Group of the Women Against the Bomb movement are also expected to arrive and join their colleagues at Ardnadam.

(Continued on Page 3)

fe. Unfortunately thinking ns are badly let down by the osition," which is surely ng enough at least to emit a ak in protest on many sions, but apparently they are tent just to be councillors. Of rse, a nation without a Govern- nt of its own gets what it erves.—G. Rates.

Thanks, friends

MAY I thank you for making it possible for me to have ores of pen friends. My appeal rough your newspaper brought er 90 letters, and they are still ing delivered. There were many tle gifts too—heather, hankies, lendars, and a lovely butter dish. ay I thank the senders of these tle presents who did not give eir names or addresses.

These kind people have made e very happy, and I will deavour to answer every one.— abella Baker, 43 Ronald Avenue, ee-why, Sydney, Australia.

"We'll be back"

YOUR reader "G. T." comments (Letters, January 7) on the ib, and the carol singers in orge Square. I was one of the oup, and we are delighted to ow that our effort was preciated.

We most certainly hope to be en again next Christmas. — M. G., Glasgow, S.1.

Scots share biggest

work for an English company which controls 18 firms. They erate a profit-sharing scheme th their employees.

Only one of these firms is based Scotland, and this year the asgow factory is right at the top the profits earned and shared ble, with the English firms iling.

I write this in the hope that dustrialists who are wary of ming north will read and digest. J. Watson, 23 Cloan Ave., W.5.

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'Lay your ban-bomb son across the bed'

THE father of a 16-year-old Coatbridge student argued for an hour outside the Central Police Court, Glasgow, today with four Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament members whom he claimed were "leading my son up the garden path."

Earier, the student admitted addressing a meeting in George Square, Glasgow, without the permission of the magistrates.

The father told Stipendiary Magistrate James Langmuir: "These people are leading my son up the garden path. And I think something should be done to stop them recruiting juveniles . . ."

The magistrate said that he might be better "taking the boy home and laying him across a bed."

Mr. Langmuir said he would admonish the boy, but as the father and son left the court an argument developed.

Began to weep

Hotly, the father told 26-year-old Alan Parker, of 3 Urquhart Drive, East Kilbride, a member of the Committee of 100: "You've no right to impose your beliefs on my boy. He's too young to understand every side to a question."

Mr. Parker, who pleaded not guilty to holding a meeting in George Square, said the boy was old enough to decide for himself.

"You're treating the boy as your son and not as an individual with a free mind," he said.

Suddenly the young student began to weep. He pleaded with four C.N.D. members to ignore his father. "Never mind what he says," repeated the boy, taking hold of his father by the coat.

Trial fixed

Later the boy walked away with his father.

In addition to Parker, George Williamsen, aged 26, of 4 West Scott Terrace, Hamilton, secretary of the Committee of 100 in Scotland, denied the charge. Their trial was fixed for June 10.

Alexander Small (20), of Kirk Street, Strathaven, and Archibald Smith (36), of 131 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, were each fined £5 or 30 days when they admitted the charge.

The charge was deserted against Andrew McGowan (19), of 10 Elvan Street, Parkhead

The most informal moment of the day . . . three-year-old Georgina Higgs presents a bouquet to the smiling Princess. Seconds later, she turns her back on the royal visitors and curtsies to the photographers by mistake. Now she returns to make a quick bow. Lord Snowdon is obviously enjoying the

BAN-THE-BOMB LEADERS ON MARCH CHARGE

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

TWO officials of the Scottish Committee of 100 were charged yesterday with breaking an Edinburgh by-law when nuclear disarmament demonstrators surrounded what they claimed is the "Regional Seat of Government in Scotland" in the event of an atomic war.

This was the only untoward incident in the demonstration, which started at The Mound, and ended at a disused quarry in a wooded area on the west side of the city.

The charge, organising a procession through the streets of Edinburgh without magistrates' permission, was made against Mr. Alan Parker, 27, draughtsman, of Urquhart Drive, East Kilbride, and Mr. George Williamson, of West Scott Terrace, Hamilton. Mr. Parker is committee convener, and Mr. Williamson full-time secretary.

POLICE WARNING
300 demonstrators

Before the demonstrators, numbering about 300, left The Mound on their march, they were warned by a senior police officer that no permission for it had been sought from the magistrates. Any persons taking part would leave themselves open to police action.

Mr. Parker then directed the crowd to make its way, in small

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 3)

2 BOYS [illegible]

AT THE 159th ANNUAL MEETING of the BIBLE SOCIETY at the CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, at 11 a.m., the speaker will be BISHOP LESLIE NEWBIGIN and LORD FISHER OF LAMBETH will preside. Tickets free on request to the Home Secretary, THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, 146, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

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Dummy rocket 'gift' from demonstrators

A 24-foot dummy Polaris rocket was deposited outside the Imperial War Museum in Lambeth, London, on Saturday—a gift from the Scottish Committee of 100.

A group of committee members had marched 550 miles from Glasgow with the rocket, made of black plastic on a wooden frame and bearing the slogan: "Death to one million children."

In London they had been joined by about 500 anti-nuclear demonstrators, including a coach-load of 50 more Scots and representatives from the West Midlands and Wales.

The proposed gift was eventually taken away by London County Council's parks department—to an inglorious end on a rubbish dump.

A record?

The rôle of industry in French planning, he says, seems "vastly different" from anything that is likely to evolve in Britain. The French plan is at the centre of government economic policy and too much brain power and time is expended on drawing it up for it to be "relegated to the position of an extended Royal Commission report." The degree of state intervention in French industry is made possible by the similarity in background and outlook of industrialists and civil servants.

The French system also depends heavily on private conversations between individual firms and the planners for the achievement of detailed targets and agreements between firms on fixed shares of planned expansion are tolerated. This has been done in an atmosphere of expansion in which business men—favoured by a number of special conditions—

Televi

BBC

"YOUTH PREFER C.N.D. TO CHURCH"

YOUNG people are finding in ban-the-bomb movements the outlet for ileadism which they cannot find in the church, churchmen were told at Oxford to-day.

The Rev. A. J. Drewett, Rector of St Margaret's, Lothbury, London, told the Annual Conference of Modern Churchmen that the general criticism by the young was that the church was either unaware of the real problems facing the younger generation, or was afraid of discussing them.

"It is not without significance that so many young people support movements like the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Many of these would call themselves Christians but they cannot find in the church any outlet for their youthful idealism."

Many intellectuals were convinced Christians, but many others believed that Christianity had failed to provide a basis for a way of life in the scientific age, said Mr Drewett.

"We preach unity—we practise disunity: We preach love—we practise indifference: We preach peace and good will—we support wars: We preach equality—we practise inequality."

Tokio bulge

Tokio's population in June was 10,147,306, comprising 5,236,401 males and 4,910,905 females. This was 32,511 more than a month earlier. Households numbered 2,735,846.

GERRY KILGALLON GOES POP-PICKI

Stand by for a new . . .

BATTLE OF

I reckon the war of the
—only this time inst
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out between an Americ

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"ROSES ARE RED" climbed
States and who has got off to a
here.

● ON MY LEFT, the ch

Fasting in the rain at Rosyth

For the second day of their five-day fast outside Rosyth Dockyard, the four members of the Scottish Committee of 100 faced a bleak prospect of incessant heavy rain today. Nevertheless, they braved the elements to hand out anti-nuclear and anti-Polaris pamphlets to employees entering and leaving the dockyard.

The fasters were able to shelter fro mtime to time in their orange tent in which they had stayed the night on a piece of ground about 20 yards from the main gate.

One of the fasters said today: "It is our intention to carry out our plan come rain, sleet, snow or anything else."

The four kept to the promise they made yesterday that they would be quiet until the big demonstration at the dockyard on Saturday.

STOPPED

A naval spokesman at Maritime H.Q., Pitreavie, Dunfermline, said: "They have caused no disturbance and are very quiet and orderly. We think it much more likely that we will have to protect them against dockyard employees with strong anti-C.N.D. feelings than to protect the dockyard."

Some hours after the fast began yesterday two men were stopped walking towards the dockyard along the shore from Limekilns. The naval spokesman said the men admitted being Dunfermline members of the Scottish Committee of 100 and after giving their names and addresses were ordered to go back the way they had come.

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Story

... TWO today. It gives the frightening facts about the tyrants—and contains a grim warning of the bloodbath to come.

Planes and troops swoop as 500 'ban the bombers' invade

AS more than 500 "ban the bomb" demonstrators invaded the top-secret germ warfare centre at Porton yesterday, some were soon involved in a running battle with hundreds of troops.

Three parties broke in at different points round the 22-mile perimeter of the heavily-guarded scientific centre on Salisbury Plain.

Air Force spotter planes and helicopters "buzzed" the invaders as they swarmed over fields in pouring rain.

Then the troops went into action.

Driving cross-country trucks, the soldiers swooped quickly on the leading group of demonstrators—about 40. Seventeen were arrested, and the rest fled.

Another group got into the grounds of the research centre at a spot described as "dangerous."

An Army spokesman said: "This is one of the spots where the testing of gases has been carried out, and it is an extremely risky place to be."

Many of the demonstrators—all members of the Committee of 100—had covered their faces with gauze masks.

Others carried banners, which said: "Porton is potty." And "Porton is wicked—waste of Britain's brains and money."

Last night a great hunt by troops and police was going on in the fields around the establishment, to round-up small groups of "ban the bombers" who were believed to be in hiding.

MOTHER DIES IN CRASH

MOTHER-OF-TWO Mrs. Pamela Glass was killed in holiday car crash yesterday. She was travelling on a ily holiday from her home Cross Lees Drive, Thornelow, gow, when the crash hapd at Severn Stoke, near ester.

Jim Redman ashes

Think what a holiday means to you. What a difference it makes to all the family! That's what ten days of Bob Martin's can mean to your dog — it's even better than a holiday, and he can start right now!

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Give your dog a course of Bob tablets a day for ten days. T him in peak condition with c It'll be the most worthwh had—and he'll thank you

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1962

Holy Loch ma

'JOIN ME' HE TELLS COURT

Evening Citizen Reporter

A BEARDED Holy Loch demonstrator, 22-year-old David Polden, of Pinner (Middlesex), who gave a false name when he was first arrested at the week-end, was jailed for three months at Dunoon Sheriff Court today.

Polden started to give a political address when asked what he had to sa before being sentenced, but Sheriff Bryson said to him: "I know why you came up here. You needn't waste my time."

Polden admitted being fined £15 at Dunoon in March for taking part in the last demonstration.

Refuse to convict

Polden, stating that he taken part in the demon tion in an attempt to make Government see reason, just asked the sheriff to re to convict him and reque everyone in the court to in the protest, when Sh Bryson rapped: "Three mon imprisonment."

Altogether 14 people app in court today, on chart breach of the peace.

Seven were fined, thr for identification purposes, had their cases continu because they pleaded not guilt to the first charge, and one Kilsyth youth was told to return on June 21 following a probation report.

Young librarian

He was 20-year-old Thomas Arnold Alexander, of Auchanvale Castle, Kilsyth, a library assistant.

Alexander admitted a previous conviction last year when he was fined £10.

Mrs Elizabeth Wilson, 52-year-old mother of four, who lives at 4 Richmond Avenue, Huddersfield, was fined a total of £12

She told the court she was a Quaker and was not demonstrating solely against the Proteus, but against nuclear rearmament and warfare in general.

For homeless

"I am one who has worked for 20 years for people who are hungry and homeless throughout the world," she said, adding that she had recently returned from visiting refugees in Algeria.

Seventeen-year-old Frank Hudson of 32 Caledonia Road, Baillieston, an apprentice fitter, was fined a total of £10 and given four weeks to pay.

Three people who had refused to give their names when arrested at the week-end, did so today without any argument.

They were Alan Arthur Parker (26), of 3 Urquhart Drive, East Kilbride; a 21-year-old girl Jackie Perry, of Forres Town, [illegible]eld, Nottingham; and [illegible]d Bruce Harling, of

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INTERVIEWS

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Designing the C.N.D. symbol

SIR,—As the designer of the C.N.D. symbol, may I comment on your last Sunday's letter and photograph, showing the same symbol, with a disc above, carved on the gravestone of a Roman soldier buried at Nijmegen in Holland, probably during the second century A.D.?

Similar signs were used by the early Christians in variations of the monogram of Christ—subsequently adopted by the Emperor Constantine, A.D. 312. These variations of the composite symbolism of death , and the Resurrection (Life), were used as by the first Christians, and conveniently in the form as the Greek monogram of Christ.

The Roman soldier, Marcus Scanius M., was probably baptised a Christian, perhaps crucified for his acceptance of a non-violent creed, and commemorated in stone by a mason good at Roman lettering but uncertain of the forms of Christian symbolism which he had been ordered to carve; hence the death symbol beneath and connected with the "Resurrection-and-the-Life" symbol.

The ND, Nuclear Disarmament symbol, was designed, in ignorance of any "derivation," for the first (1958) Aldermaston March. The form of the symbol was the elemental life-shape of man with palms outstretched downwards, a product of despair at the realisation that Christian Church organisations were unopposed even to the manufacture of H-bombs.

The Cross had been adopted by military crusaders from the time of Constantine up to that of the Iron Cross, the Victoria Cross and the Croix de Guerre. At present the Christian Cross is closely associated with political Powers who, apparently terrified of "Communism," spend their energies on "Holy" submarines and "Christmas" explosions, together with the manufacture and storage of weapons by which they hope to defend Christian principles of living. It was therefore impossible to use that type of Christian Cross as a symbol of non-violence in 1958, or perhaps ever again.

The ND symbol stands for unilateral Nuclear Disarmament as a first step towards Unilateral Disarmament—i.e., non-violent defence/attack. The connection with the semaphore signs for N and D was fortuitous; the semaphore code for No (Negative) is probably derived from the traditional human gesture for that meaning. A dramatic form of that gesture is to be seen in Goya's despairing political victims of the firing squad, and exemplified in the formal killing technique of Crucifixion Decussata, practised by the Romans up to A.D. 312.

First used on Good Friday, 1958, as a substitute for the Cross, the ND symbol became a component of the "Aldermaston March." Two years later, at Easter, thought had evolved among some marchers to the point of demanding "Unilateral Disarmament," and it was found that the ND badge reversed reads in semaphore signs UD and in Early Christian symbolism means "Life." Combine the two motifs for death and life and the result is the early Christian sign for Jesus Christ, who taught the concept of peace and love by way of non-violence, and suffered Crucifixion at the hands of the established religious and political leaders of his day.

Gerald H. Holtom

Twickenham.

★

Sir,—The symbol now designed for C.N.D. was widely used to head death announcements in Germany during and before the last war, and was part of the revival of Nordic culture.

I was then given to understand that it was the ancient Nordic rune representing death, and that it was graphic in that it symbolised an inverted tree. It seems likely that the use of this symbol was a custom taken over from local Germanic tribes.

The reversed (upright) form of the symbol was regarded as the life-rune, and used for birth announcements.

Harlow. **Sigrid Hulley**

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surance companies are merely trustees, or that Civil Servants are no more than servants cannot possibly be squared with their actual powers : but the evasive humility continues. When asked if he is a wielder of power the committee man will answer (as William Cooper wrote), " That is not how it seems to him."

But however faceless the institutions may appear, real people with real powers can run them. Behind the blank façade, the right decisive men in the right jobs, like Sir Norman Brook or Dr. Beeching, can still break through deadlocks, committees and muddle. I feel now much more convinced that despite the managerial revolution, a great deal still depends on 200 men.

I.C.I. may appear to be a vast federation of boards and factories, run by a few hundred managers; but in a time of critical decision it is, for better or for worse, decisively run by Paul Chambers. In spite of the age of the common man, and the webs of committees and statistics, much of the history of our time has been forged by a handful of men, as different as Reith, Heyworth, Cousins and Norman Collins.

In the past, two great fields allowed individuals to prove themselves boldly, outside the conformism of bureaucracies. The first was the Empire, which provided a testing-ground for Britain's leaders,

ments as to " who drank the Nescafé."

Cosy circle

The war rubbed up (to use R. A. Butler's phrase) the whole surface of Whitehall, bringing in businessmen and dons, and the bonds that were then established (for instance Sir Frank Lee's contacts with businessmen) are still crucial. But the dons have sailed back to their " medieval islands " (as Lord Russell calls them) and the Treasury has climbed back into its ivory tower; the " Treasury stud list "—that cosy circle of people considered acceptable for royal commissions, Government committees and boards—has its stage army of peers and public figures, often too old or too busy to apply much energy. Industrialists in mid-career do not emerge into Whitehall, and only by luck and Marples was Dr. Beeching unearthed from the inner caves of I.C.I.

Every developed country must have trouble preventing its interlocking circles from flying apart—what Khrushchev calls "the decay of the sense of overriding purpose." (We probably forget how hard Khrushchev has to work to keep his circles together.) Every country, to work at all, must have some " power élite " of men who keep in touch with one another, and exchange inside information (as Lord Chandos puts it)

Solitary sit-down

AFTER 80,000 MARCHED, A LONE FIGURE IN WHITEHALL

WHITEHALL is silent, with not an anti-bomb marcher in sight. Alone with her luggage a woman sits before the Cenotaph.

The lone sit-downer is middle-aged Miss Lilian Lee, of Norwich. She became separated from her party in the march, so decided to make her own private protest against the bomb.

Miss Lee said she intended to sit for about an hour. Police did not move her.

At the end—angry clashes

by Jon Akass and Robert Adam

SEVENTY-TWO Aldermaston ban-the-bomb marchers were arrested yesterday on the last lap.

Eighty thousand people approached the centre of London singing cheerfully and cheekily — songs like We've Got a Secret, to the tune of I've Got Sixpence.

After 50 miles of peaceful marching—perhaps for the last time, because the atomic weapons station is to close—contingents began to clash in the traffic chaos of central London.

A section bearing the black-and-red banner of the Federation of London Anarchists were the first to brawl with policemen.

MOUNTIES

In Buckingham Palace Road, 12 mounted police charged at a trot into a group of anarchists after policemen on foot had failed to keep them marching in narrow procession.

Arrested men were taken away in black marias and police buses. Ambulances were there too—to deal with those who were injured in clashes.

Later there were scuffles when a group of marchers tried to storm Admiralty House in Whitehall, the Prime Minister's temporary London residence.

Police brought in two motor coaches and forced the column to one side.

Most of the arrests came here. Slogan-shouting youths were dragged off as marchers tried to storm past the coaches.

In Grosvenor Gardens P-c Clifford Wright was pushed into a passing bus by the pressure of the crowd. He was taken to hospital.

And one marcher was injured when a car tried to drive through a column of people.

At one stage, harassed marshals of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament drove along the column urging marchers to let the traffic get by.

"If you don't," they shouted, "you will be arrested. The Aldermaston march is not a civil disobedience campaign."

PRESSURE

There was little organised civil disobedience about the scuffles in Whitehall. The March Must Decide group, who had been pressing for a more active demonstration since the marchers left Aldermaston on Friday, surrendered to official CND pressure on Sunday.

Peter Cadogan, leader of the group, said: "We will let the march go through as planned. But we will ask those who want to take more militant action to join us later in another demonstration."

Though the militant line was abandoned by its leaders, the constant propaganda pressure seemed to have an effect. One marcher said: "If this is going to be the last march it had better be a good one. We are not interested in poetry at the Hyde Park rally."

For three hours the marchers jammed London's holiday traffic.

In a quarter of a mile between Hyde Park Corner and Parliament Square, 28 people were arrested. Skirmishes continued along Whitehall and back to Hyde Park for the rally.

In Whitehall Miss Lilian Lee, of Norwich, staged her own demonstration against having lost her party in the march. She was cheered as she squatted in the road.

FLOUR, EGGS

In the morning Empire Loyalists threw flour at Canon John Collins, the CND chairman.

In the evening they threw eggs at him while he stood in Hyde Park.

But he said: "This is a very satisfactory march. There must be 80,000 people here.

"Of course, when you get this many people you are bound to get a few hotheads. Normally our relations with the police are very good."

The Hyde Park rally ran two hours late. Marchers picnicked on the grass while they waited, and the official speeches were nearly over when the last banner entered the park.

Anti-bomb speakers included actress Vanessa Redgrave, actor Peter O'Toole and jazzman-writer George Melly. They performed an anti-bomb sketch.

Miss Redgrave publicly mentioned—before 80,000 people—the exact location and purpose of RSG-6, the secret government seat of war at Reading which was raided by some of the marchers.

PHONE NUMBER

Not many marchers were by then in any doubt. Some had the location and telephone number of RSG-6 chalked on their denim shirts.

Before the rally was over police had already bailed 29 of the 35 demonstrators taken to Cannon Row police station. Only one man was still detained at West End Central police station, and two at Bow Street.

Canon Collins laughed yesterday at allegations of immorality on the Aldermaston march.

Summing up, he said: "Accounts of what went on at our overnight camps are gross exaggeration.

"If older people were more concerned about the future of the human race than the sex lives of young people we might be getting somewhere."

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BETTER FOR HEADACHE THAN ASPIRIN ALONE

IN THE CITY *by George McCarthy*

Palmerston House, E.C.2. *London Wall 3431.*

THIS IS WHY UNIT TRUSTS PROSPER

THOUSANDS of readers of this column, as I know from my mailbag, are now shareholders in a unit trust. I am sure they are wise, provided they understand that their money is at some risk.

Although I continue to think the risk is small for all who want to invest over a reasonably long term, I always urge people first of all to have some money in investments like Savings Certificates or building societies, where the values never fluctuate and the cash can be withdrawn at any time without loss.

Best way

With that kind of stocking sensibly filled, the good unit trust should attract more and more small investors, as in fact they do every year.

The M and G Group—father of them all—have pointed out that the best way to buy unit trusts is to invest the same sums at regular intervals by joining a monthly savings plan.

This pays off handsomely, always provided that the investor means to stay with it for a fairly long period. The portfolio of M and G, for example, has such built-in safety for the future that it is hard to see any unit holder losing money.

This is true of many other trusts. But students of the subject will soon learn that some trusts are built for high income—like Income Units and Falcon—while others are intended to provide capital growth.

The growing popularity of the movement has produced a wide demand for more and more detailed knowledge of the various trusts.

An Edinburgh reader asks: *"Which of the Save and Prosper group would you buy now with a view to capital gain?"*

That one is hard to answer. But Insurance Units, Bank Units and Bank-Insurance Units all look like going a lot higher before the end of the year. So do Scottbits.

A man living in Derby asks: *"Should I sell my Domestic units and re-invest in the new Defence Bonds?"*

I don't think so. These units are likely to rise in value if the big shops grow more prosperous.

Quick profit

Then there are the people who want to take a quick profit. A Bournemouth reader asks: *"My Unicorn shares have gone up quite a lot recently. Should I take my gain?"*

Certainly not. This again is a long-term success job. It is foolish to quit for a quick profit.

If you seek advice about your savings or your shares, write to me, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope. There is no fee.

ROUND THE EASTER CONFERENCES

'THE SECRET SCHOOL THREAT'

By IAN ROSS, Herald Education Correspondent

A SECRET plan to bring Britain's education system into line with that on the Continent is locked away in the Ministry of Education files, Mr. John England, a former president of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday.

Mr. England told the NUT conference at Margate that the plan was drawn up when Britain was negotiating to enter the Common Market.

He said: "The difference between primary and secondary education here and in Europe is fantastically large. Standardisation with the Continent would lower the status of our primary school teachers.

"This secret plan is linked with a bid by Sir Edward Boyle, the Minister of Education, to get centralised control of education in this country, starting with control of teachers' salaries."

Mr. England, a Birmingham headmaster, said he heard of the plan from a local MP, who told him: "Of course, the Minister has had advice from abroad."

ONSLAUGHT

Earlier, Mr. England made a scathing onslaught on Sir Edward Boyle, accusing him of slyness, and of suppressing the truth.

Conference carried with acclamation an executive resolution opposing "the dictatorial attitude of the Minister of Education in imposing his own salary scales."

But the proposal to stage a one-day pay protest strike of teachers was heavily defeated.

Delegates were told that a "black list" of MPs and Parliamentary candidates would be prepared, showing their records in educational matters.

University 'rejected bright boy'

DESMOND WILTSHAW, 19-year-old son of a welfare worker, failed to get a place at London University, although he had three "A" level GCE passes.

But a friend, whose father is a professional man, was told he would get a place if he secured only two "A" level passes, Desmond's father, Mr. George Wiltshaw, said yesterday.

More places

Mr. Wiltshaw, of Stoke-on-Trent, told the conference of the National Association of Education Welfare Officers at Huddersfield: "I am sure a father's occupation has some bearing on whether his son gets to a university."

The conference passed a resolution urging the Government to provide a university education for all with the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Arthur Ellis, of Dorking, Surrey, said another 18,000 places were needed now.

Young Socialists hit at Tory apathy

By JENNY REES

THE Tory Government's apathy towards education was condemned by Young Socialists yesterday at their annual conference in Scarborough.

They unanimously passed a resolution urging the next Labour Government to raise the school-leaving age to 16, and plan a crash programme for higher education.

In the debate Matthew Smith, from Hartlepools, County Durham, said the Conservative priorities over the past two years had been "all cockeyed."

Public schools came under criticism. Martin Taylor, from Nuneaton, Warwickshire, said: "I do wish the leaders of the Labour Party wouldn't send their children to these schools."

Earlier, at a private session, delegates approved a demand that the Labour Party Executive should immediately reinstate three Young Socialist national committee members expelled from the Party last December.

No veto

But a feature of the conference was the way a majority of the delegates abandoned the idea that the Young Socialists ought to be more independent of the official machinery of the Labour Party.

They overwhelmingly rejected a demand for Young Socialists to have freedom to express any kind of political views at all levels of the Party organisation.

Delegates turned down a plea for the right to veto the appointment of officers responsible for Young Socialist affairs at the Party's national and regional headquarters.

They also rejected a proposal that they should have the right to conduct campaigns on their own lines on specific issues and to control the political policy of their journal.

£4,000 PUT IN FOR A RISE

AN immediate claim for a substantial pay rise is to be lodged on behalf of the 4,000 members of the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association.

Mr. Edgar Stephenson, for the executive, told delegates at the union conference in Glasgow yesterday: "Go back to your offices, factories and workshops and tell your colleagues the executive are asking them up to the hilt."

Delegates also agreed to ask a national overtime ban in times of redundancy.

LP KEEP BAN ON LABOUR

MEMBERS of the Independent Labour Party will be allowed to join the Labour Party and other local bodies, the ILP conference decided in Bradford today.

Rules amendment to permit double membership was put forward by Leeds Central branch. It was rejected by 18 votes to nine.

Life-long rebel retires

By KEITH MASON

MR. WILLIAM GALLACHER, a life-long rebel, retired from his last political job yesterday.

He told the Communist Party Congress in London that he was giving up the presidency of the Party.

Mr. John Gollan, the Party secretary, said Mr. Gallacher had been made an honorary member of the executive committee for life.

Jail sentences

And he told the delegates that their retiring president, although 81, had slipped away from the congress to take part in the Aldermaston march.

Mr. Gallacher began his career of revolt against authority as leader of a Clydeside shop stewards' committee in the First World War.

He served four jail sentences for his part in unofficial strikes and other Communist activities. He was MP for West Fife from 1935 to 1950.

GET WITH IT CO-OPS TOLD

By ALFRED RICHMAN

GET WITH IT, delegates to the Co-operative Party conference were urged at Scarborough yesterday.

GET WITH IT, said Lord Peddie, the chairman, and work for a Labour victory at the General Election.

GET WITH IT, said Hull delegate Mr. George Brunning, and attract more young people to the Co-ops. He added: "You can see more bald heads here than ones with hair on."

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ALL YOUR HOLIDAY RACING RESULTS

Dunce Cap debut postponed until May 2

NATIONAL HUNT WINNERS

CECIL BOYD - ROCHFORT has decided that Dunce Cap will not race this year before the £1,000 Guineas on May 2, a decision that dissuades rather than encourages support for the second favourite.

Not even Etienne Pollet, who trains the record-breaking favourite, Hula Dancer, has dared to attack the Newmarket classic without the benefit of a race-course trial.

Usually it takes a colt or filly of the highest class to race for the first time as a three-year-old and win the Guineas.

Meld did it when he won the 1,000 Guineas in 1955 and so did Crepello when he won the 2,000 Guineas two years later. There is no racecourse evidence to suggest Dunce Cap approaches their standard.

In the eyes of the bookmakers, Hera, winner of the 1,000 Guineas Trial at Kempton yesterday, now rates a 10-1 favourite, alongside Dunce Cap. These English fillies

By DON COX

are the nearest market challengers to the even - money favourite.

At least Hera has shown she is a hard worker ready to run out her race to the best of her ability.

Had My Goodness Me been equally stout she, and not Hera,

DICK HERN

would have been the winner of the Guineas Trial.

Both tackled the leader, Fair Astronomer, after the final bend, but only Hera, despite a bump, was willing to make the effort needed to get in front. In some ways Hera's test for Newmarket was similar to the race won by Hula Dancer at Maisons-Laffitte.

Both races were over seven furlongs; the ground was heavy at each course, and the opposition was reasonably strong. Here similarity ends because Hera worked to win her race, while in France Hula Dancer lobbed in.

Harry Carr took over the ride on Hera from stable jockey Bill Williamson, who had been bruised by a fall from Piznair in the Queen's Prize.

Rainstorm relinquished his lead in this race so quickly, six furlongs from the finish, that he and Pirnair collided and fell.

Bruce Raymond, who rode Rainstorm, was not hurt. The winner, Grey of Falloden, gave trainer Dick Hern his first success in his new job as trainer for Lord Astor.

Lord Rosebery's classic horse, Compign, won the one mile Coventry Stakes, though after the win his owner was still undecided whether Compaign would run in the 2,000 Guineas.

His decision will not be of great account should Crocket return himself a bold winner at Newmarket today.

PLUMPTON

2.0 (2m H) **Another Ronda** (6-1) 1; **Chinchilla** (8-1) 2; **Sombourin** (6-1) 3. Tote: 25/10; 12/-, 12/6, 10/10. 10 ran.

2.35 (m Ch) **Endeavour,** J Gifford (12-1) 1; **Golden Florin** (4-1 jf) 2; **Less Warning** (10-1) 3. Tote: 13/4; 7/-, 10/6. 7 ran.

3.10 (2½m H) **Sumer Fox,** C Chapman (7-2 f) 1; **Skate In** (5-2) 2; **Tom Orlando** (16-1) 3. Tote: 25/-; 6/8, 10/4, 9/2. 11 ran.

3.45 (2m H) **Tycoon,** C Chapman (5-2) 1; **Juno Moneta** (7-1) 2; **Por-Favor** (6-1) 3. Set Trap (4-1 jf) 4. Tote: 13/4; 7/2, 11/-, 17/10. 12 ran.

4.20 (2m Ch) **Fearless Cavalier,** R 2; **Connie** (25-1) 1; **Vain Wax** (6-1) 3. Tote: 103/8; 15/8, 8/6, 6/-. 10 ran.

4.55 (2m H) **Ayiwin,** Mr M. Masson (7-1) 1; **Pioneer Spirit** (10-1) 2; **Pinehall Prince** (20-1) 3. Tote: 16/10; 10/4, 10/6, 11/8. 16 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: £97 14s. **TREBLE:** £8 4s.

IRISH GRAND NATIONAL

IRISH GRAND NATIONAL (2.30 Fairyhouse) (4m 1f Hcp chase) 10 ran.
1 **Last Link** (12-9-7) ..... J Woods 7-1
2 **Willow King** (9-9-10) ..... M Molony 9-1
3 **Bob Diamond** (8-10-1) P Shortt 6-1
Also: 4 fav Duke of York, 6 Flying Wild, 7 Four Aces, 10 Height o' Fashion, 100-9 Puffin, 20 O'Malley Point, My Baby (T W Dropper.) 66 31. Tote (2/6 stake): 17/-; 5/6, 6/6, 8/6.

WETHERBY

1.45 (2m H): **Last Waltz,** B Carr (3) **Yussef** (10-1) 2; **Elsie D** (10-1) 3; 2.30-, 12/2, 7/10. 13 ran. Tote: 80/10; 6/-, 2/-. 8 ran.

2.20 (2m Ch): **Carnaccio,** T McGinley (20-1) 1; **Ann's Delight** (5-1) 2; **Cobbler's Gold** (100-6) 3. 7 ran. Tote: 92/6; 32/6, 12/-.

2.55 (2m H): **Mustard,** P Farrell (5-2) 1; **Studio** (25-1) 2; **Great Rock** (25-1) 3. 13 ran. Tote: 13/8; 7/4, 3/6/-, 4/5/6.

3.30 (3m Ch): **Lonstail,** P Farrell (6-4 jf-fav) 1; **Alsatian** (5-1) 2; **Miracusa** (5-1) 3. 6 ran. Tote: 15/2; 5/-, 2/-.

4.5 (2m H) **Radar Corps,** Mr E Fenton (6-4 fav) 1; **Brother Watt** (100-8) 2; **Gay Ann's Delight** (5-1) 3. Tote: 8/04; 10-4, 7/4, 7/8. 12 ran.

4.40 (2m Ch): **Fallodon,** P Farrell (6-4 fav) 1; **Royal Encounter** (100-9) 2; **Anniversary** (100-8) 3. 7 ran. Tote: 12/6; 4/-, 2/-, 1/7.

TOTE DOUBLE £4.4.0. **TREBLE** £65.19.0.

MANCHESTER

2.0 (3m Ch) **Mab's Flare,** H J East **Border Dune** (20-1) 3. Tote: 8/10. F: 14/-. 4 ran.

2.30 (3 H) **Allurement,** P Pickford (6-1) 1; **Ash Park** (100-6) 2; **Nansen** (7-1) 3. Tote: 53/8; 17/2, 9/-, 13/4. 15 ran.

3.0 (3m Ch) **Routh Tweed,** G Scott (8-11 fav) 1; **Bodger** (5-2) 2; **The County** (4-1) 3. Tote: 8/10. F: 11/10. 3 ran.

3.30 (2m Ch) **Blue Dolphin** (P Pickford to ride) 1; **Jacko** for **Gamble** (5-2) 2; **Prudent Barney** (11-4) 3. Tote: 11/6; 4/-, 5/-. 8 ran.

4.0 (2m H) **Rosbeigh,** G Scott (9-1) **Straightdon** (9-4 fav) 2; **Corrine's Cross** (2-1 fav) 3. Tote: 7/2; 4/6, 4/-. 7 ran.

4.30 (3m H) **Whisky Johnny,** M Mullen (5-1) 1; **Ducora** (4-1 jf-fav) 2; **Ballyhaise** (3-1 jf-fav) 3. Tote: 13/4; F: 89/-. 5 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: £9/14/-. **TREBLE** £66.12.0.

NEWTON ABBOT

2.0 (2m H) **Devon Orchid,** A Flood (7-1) 1; **Romilly** (4-1 fav) 2; **Princess Don** (5-1) 3. Tote: 12/6; 5/6, 2/6, 8/6. 8 ran.

2.35 (2m Ch) **Park Hill,** P Winter, (4-6 fav) 1; **Tarky Town** (9-2) 2; **Lively Lisa** (100-6) 3. 7 ran. Tote: 6/6; 6/10, 9/8.

3.10 (2m H) **Welsh Bard,** F Winter, (5-2 jf-fav) 1; **Bachelor's Folly** (7-1) 2; **Doxford** (9-1) 3. 10 ran. Tote: 10/4; 6/-, 7/-, 2/-.

3.45 (2m Ch) **Scottish Final,** F Winter (4-6 fav) 1; **Fellards** (25-1) 2; **Gittisham Boy** (5-1) 3. 9 ran. Tote: 6/6; 5/6, 22/6, 8/6.

4.20 (2m H) **Rezal John,** F Winter **Armour Star** (100-8) 3. 14 ran. Tote: 42/-; 14/-, 4/-, 2/-.

4.55 (3m If Ch) **Nid D'Abeilles,** Mr P 2; **Cu Culainn** (6-1) 3; **Timothy J** (6-1) 29/10; 9/-, 8/2, 6/4. 5 ran. Tote: 6/4; 4/-, 2/-.

5.30 (3m H) **Mass** (5-2 jf-fav) 1; **Say Fair** (5-4 fav) 2; **Ishtaroth** (5-1) 3. 8 ran. Tote: 12/4; 5/4, 6/4, 6/-.

TOTE DOUBLE: £4.15.0; **TREBLE:** £7.15.0.

CHEPSTOW

2.0 (2m H) **Abang,** J Worrell (4-5 on-1) 3. Tote: 7/6; F: 2/6. 4 ran.

2.35 (2m Ch) **Mr Moses,** O McNally (8-1) 2; **Joe's Girl** (3-1) 3. Tote: 9/4; F: 10/4. 4 ran.

3.10 (2m H) **Orakestone,** Mr G Merry Deal (10-1) 3; **Red Dove** (4-1) 2; **Tote** 22/-; 8/-, 7/2, 12/10. 9 ran.

3.45 (10-11 fav) 1; **Andy H** (5-1) 2; **Mustela** (20-1) 3. Tote: 8/4; 6/6, 7/10. 7 ran.

4.20 (2m H) **Take Plenty,** R Vibert **Rhuvaal** (6-1) 3. Tote: 6/4; 2/-, 2/-, 6/6. 4 ran.

4.55 (2m Ch) **Chingley Golden Heart,** Mr T Barnes (25-1) 3; **Crown Scarlet** (2-1 fav) 2; **Tote** (3/1 fav) 1. Tote: 10/2; 5/-, 5/6, 7/-. 7 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: £6/10/-. **TREBLE:** £44.8/-.

TOWCESTER

2.0 (2m H) **Tall Tale,** P Nash (3-1) 1; **Honey Isle** (7-1) 2; **Stanton Lad** (5-1) 3. Tote: 7/6; 3/6, 2/6, 10/6. 13 ran.

2.30 (2m Ch) **Gay Williams,** Mr R Robinson (14-4 fav) finished alone. Tote: 5/4.

3.5 (3m H) **Sarterius,** L Walthew (9-4 fav) 2; **Valiant de Main** (9-4 jf-fav) 3; **Vulitrix** (3-1) 1. Tote: 17/6; 7/6, 2/6. 5 ran.

3.40 (5m Ch) **Sea Flier,** Mr Mansfield **Oak** (evens fav) 1; **Fun** (5-1) 2; **Holyrood** 9 ran.

4.15 (2m H) **Bilanjon,** G W Robinson **Country Girl** (100-6) 3; **Ben Nevis** (5/10). 19/4, 53/-, 10/6. 10 ran. Tote: 6/10; 3/6, 2/6, 2/6.

4.45 (3m H) **Yellow Bird II,** T McGinnis **Jaguar** (9-4) 3; **Chris** (100-6) 2; **Tote** 12/6; 7/-, 2/6. 5 ran. Tote: 33/2; 9/4, 2/-.

TOTE DOUBLE: £13/8/0. **TREBLE:**

HUNTINGDON

2.0 (2m hdle): **Columbus,** P Bedford **General** (6-1) 3. Tote: 25/4; 13/6, 9/4, 5/6. 10 ran.

2.35 (2m 3f) **Wesden** (5-4 fav) 1; **Nobly Born,** D (4-1) 2; **Aldenham** (4-1) 3. Nutcliough 9-4; 6/8, 6/10, 5/6. 7 ran.

3.10 (3m hdle): **Golden Ali,** Mr M Bailey (11-1) 3; **High Octane** (10/6; 12/10, 7/8. 10 ran. Tote: 30/2; 8/-, 19/8, 6 ran.

3.45 (3m 200yds ch) **Comforting Wave,** Mr G Nicholls (11-10 fav) 1; **Double Crest** (6-1) 2; **Mariner** (100-8) 3. Tote: 4/6; 2/-, 2/-. 4 ran.

4.20 (3m hdle ch): **New Pin,** Mr N Renny Valiant (100-8) 3; **Tredo** (7-1) 2; fav.) Tote: 18/10; 8/6, 3/6. 6 ran.

4.55 (2m hdle): **Don't Look,** Mr I Baldock (4-1) 1; **Crush** (1st fav) 2; **Bulldog Drummond** (10-1) 3. Tote: 7-4 fav) Tote: 25/6; 9/4, 8/8, 2/-. 19 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: £19/2/-. **TREBLE:** £9.

'SCRATCHED' HORSE WINS

FALLODON, who was shown as having been scratched from his Wetherby engagements last Thursday won yesterday—at Wetherby.

The mystery of how a scratched horse came to win the last race has not yet been solved. Fallodon's name did not appear in any list of probables issued to the Press.

Fallodon's trainer Arthur Stephenson was not available last night. Nor were any officials of Messrs. Wetherby's, the administrators for the National Hunt Committee.

A full-scale inquiry is expected to be held today. But whatever the outcome will not affect any bets struck on the race. Fallodon started favourite at 6-4.

MARKET RASEN

2.15 (2m H) **Red Label,** J Kenneally (7-2) 1; **Bleshnim Star** (6-1) 2; **Fleur** (5-1) 3. 8 ran. Tote: 20/10; 6/8, 8/6. 9-2

2.50 (2m H) **Mistress Nell,** G Hindley (6-1) 1; **Young Mason** (100-45) 2; **Lavender Hill** (evens fav) 3. 15 ran. Tote: 82/4; 14/4, 13/6, 6/6.

3.25 (2m H) **Red Plush,** J Kenneally (4-7 fav) 2; **Royal Day** (4-7 fav) 2; **Barsono** (10-1) 3. 14 ran. Tote: 15/-; 5/-, 5/-, 6/6.

4.0 (3m Ch) **Glen Cove,** J Berry (8-1) 1; **Rianmore** (5-1) 2; **Cardinal Beacon** (3-1) 3. Tote: 58/-; 12/4, 7/6, 10/10.

4.35 (2m sf Ch) **Dishy Grand,** H Beasley (evens fav) 1; **Legion Star** (9-4) 2; **Wild Game** (5-1) 3. 6 ran. Tote: 7/4; 5-, 6/-.

5.10 (2m H) **Honeycomb Rock,** J Power (6-1) 1; **Strange Fairy** (6-1) 2; **Deux Pas** (33-1) 3. 13 ran. Tote: 20/-; 8/4, 11/2, 25/6.

5.40 (2m Ch) **The Golden Ace,** J Power (15-8 fav) 1; **Azate** (5-2) 2; **Careless Lord** (33-1) 3. 9 ran. Tote: 11/5; 4/6, 1/6, 2/6.

TOTE DOUBLE: £4.4.0. **TREBLE:** £89.11.0.

WINCANTON

2.15 (2m sf Ch) **Solimyth,** J Lawrence (7-2) 1; **Sloth** (3rd fav) 2; **Vernelli** (100-6) 3. Tote: 14/2; 8/2, 5/4, 4/6. 7 ran.

2.50 (2m Hdle) **Longway,** D Mellen (6-4 jf) 1; **Quel Diable** (4-1) 2; **Biddy Land** (6-1) 3. Tote: 10/2; 5/10, 6/-, 6/-. 8 ran.

3.25 (2m Hdle) **Domaru,** B Lawrence (8-1); **Seminole** (5-2) 2; **Piper** (5-1) 3. **Kandalore** (1-1 fav). Tote: 80/4; 10-4, 7/4, 7/8. 12 ran.

4.0 (3m 1f Ch) **Oicarry,** Mr Dudgeon (100-9) 1; **Merry Deal** (10-1) 2; **Merry Merry** (20-1) 3. **Rosie's Cousin** 1-2f. Tote: 4/-; 9/6, 12/6, 8 ran.

4.35 (2m Hdle) **Pearly Festival,** Mr R Baker (5-2 f) 1; **Saxhorn** (2-5 f) 2; **Melody Man** (20-1) 3. Tote: 38/6; 4/6, 6/-, 14/-. 8 ran.

5.10 (3m Ch) **Valiant,** Mr J Renfree (5-4 f) 1; **Frosty Morn** (20-1) 2; **Eastern Wonder** (6-1) 3. Tote: 12/2; 8/10, 15/8. 7 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: £50/10/-. **TREBLE:** £26/1/-.

UTTOXETER

2.15 (2m hdle) **Intermittent,** R Jones (7-2) 1; **Fiveways** (5-1) 2; **Pinkin** (100-8) 3. Tote: 7/2; 18/-, 2/6, 2/6. 8 ran.

2.45 (3m ch) **Hard Bargain,** J Morrisey (5-2 jf-fav) 1; **Sandstorm** (7-2) 2; **Snitter** (4-1) 3. **Vuldon** 2-1. Tote: 19/8; 8/2, 4/6, 7/2. 8 ran.

3.20 (2½m hdle) **Great Welcome,** J Gifford (4-6 f) 1; **Solonium** (6-5 f) 2; **Ballyhaise** (7-1) 3. Tote: 8/2; 18/2, 8/2. 8 ran.

3.50 (2m ch) **Mount Taurus,** R Edwards **Peerless Reason** (4-1) 3. Tote: 7/8; F 13/-. 3 ran.

4.25 (2m hdle) **Port o'Churies,** C Searle (10-11 f) 1; **Fair Don** (5-1) 2; **Fair Myth** (20-1) 3. Tote: 9/2; 6/10, 2/10. 2/6. 5 ran.

5.0 (2m ch) **Bayarce,** R Edwards (11-10) 1; **Ballyhaise** (4-1) 2; **Den** (4-6) 3. **Running** (evens f) 3. Tote: 8/8; F 43/6. 4 ran. **TOTE DOUBLE:** £2 3s.; **TREBLE:** £82 6s.

WEST NORFOLK HUNT

1.30 (2m 300yds H) **King's Daughter,** G Underwood (6-1) 3; **Down It** (6-1) 1; **Yon House** (6-1) 2. 11 ran. Tote: 82/6; 6/4, 14/4, 11 ran.

2.10 (2m 300yds H) **Prince Ginwan,** M Scudamore (1-5 fav) 1; **Gewurtstamm** (5-1) 2; **Reymerite** (100-8) 3. Tote: 7/8; 6/10, 7/-. 4 ran.

2.50 (3m Ch) **King Catcher,** Mr M Bloom (5-4) 1; **Black Flash** (6-1) 2; **Essandem** (evens fav) 3. Tote: 10/2; 4/-, 5/4/10. 3 ran.

3.30 (2m Ch) **Air Sil,** Mr J Ketterer (2-1) 2; **Millais** (100-7) 3; **Eastern Banner** (evens fav). Tote: 77/10; 17/-, 8/6. 8 ran.

4.10 (3m Ch) **Time,** M Scudamore (2-1 fav) 1; **Exchange Square,** J Cuddihy (100-8) 3. Tote: 6/8; 2/6, 4/-. 4 ran.

4.40 (2m H) **Caswell** Tote: £12/18/-; 52/-, 14/-. 7 ran.

4.35 (3m Ch) **Freddie,** Mr A. McTaggart-Watch Knowe II (20-1) 3; **Auckland** (20-1) 2; **Bronze** (20-1) 1. Tote: 79/4; 22/6, 5/6. 7 ran.

5.10 (3m Ch) **Midnight Coup,** B. Williamson (evens fav) 1; **Brooks Road** (20-1) 3; **Tote:** 11/4; 6/10, 52/2. 10/8. **TOTE DOUBLE:** £93/12/-. **TREBLE:** £80.8/-.

HEREFORD

2.0 (2m Ch) **April Rose,** E Hardy **Tarakee** (10-1) 3. Tote: 10/-; 5/-, 2/-, 10/10. 5 ran.

2.30 (2m H) **Tehazo,** D Mason **Torrington** (10-1) 3; **Clyde Pilot** (100-8) 2; **Tote:** 13/2; 7/10, 3/6. **Gideon** 2-1 f. 5 ran.

3.5 (2m H) **Tehazo,** D Nicholson **Gridon** (4-1) 3. Tote: 24/4; 9/6, 6/4, 6-5 8 ran.

3.35 (3m Ch) **Prince Tarquin,** Mr H Guerre (11-4) 2; **Pomme de Terre** (11-4) 3; **Dumbo** (4-5 fav) 1. Tote: 7/2. 10 ran.

4.10 (2m H) **P.C. Wren,** D Nicholson **Trentham Girl** (1) **Knockaneek** (6-1) 3. Tote: 15-8 5 ran. **Pondemaid** 17 ran. Tote: 41/-; 13/4, 11/8. 8 ran.

4.40 (2m Ch) **Khiva,** F Lee (6-1) 1; **Sagrarin** (5-1) 2; **Annagh Sweep** (10-1) 3. Fortescue (2-1 fav) Tote: 36/4; 13/6, 7/-, 2/-. 13 ran.

5.10 (2m H) **Irish Chief,** P Lee **Made To Measure** (2-1 f) 3. Tote 9/-; **Maydar Mist** (2-1 f) 3. Tote: 13/6, 7/-, 17/-. 3 ran. **TOTE DOUBLE:** £20 3s. **TREBLE:** £77 15s.

Boat Hook lands Kempton gamble

GOOD TO SOFT GOING

1.45 POLAR STAR SELLING HANDICAP (4m). 10 ran.
1 **Odysseus** (5-7-11) R Hutchinson 6-1
2 **Dral** (5-8-5) A Bressley ....6-4 fav
3 **Pensala** (4-7-12) ..J Crowhurst 10-1
Also: 6 Brampeutra (7), 8 Hang On (5), 9 Perfect Host (bad), 100-6 Buckhall (6), 100-6 Fane (4), 20 Morning Coffee (8), Welner Wash (9). (G Goddard, West Horndon) 2l, 3l, 4l, 1m 40s. Tote: 14/-; 10/4, 7/4, 12/6. Winner bought in for 540gs.

2.15 COVENTRY STAKES; 3-y-o (1m). 11 ran.
1 **Crenalan** (9-5) S Smith 10-1
2 **Dumelle** (8-5) ..... E Smith 7-1
3 **Fine Bid** (9-10) ..... W H Carr 100-8
Also: 7-2 fav No Argument (5), 5 Trafalgar (8), 6 Remus (4), 13-2 Efarisio (7), 7 Sun Hat (9), 100-8 Landford (last), 100-7 Hedgerow (10), 20 Kirtenlan (6). (J Jarvis, Newmarket.) 1¼l; sht-hd. Tote: 67/10; 20/2, 12/2, 21/10. NR: Apprentice.

2.55 QUEEN'S PRIZE (Handicap) (2m). 18 ran.
1 **Grey of Falloden** (4-9-7) J Mercer 100-8
2 **Spartan General** (4-9-2) G Hanshaw 100-6
3 **Ulster Ranger** (4-7-11) R Hutchinson 8-1
Also: 7-2 fav Iron Blue (6), 15-2 Best Song (8), 10 Orchardist (7), **Rainstorm** *(fell), 100-8 Narratus (5), 100-7 Pirnair* (unseated rider and fell), 20 Fisherman's Wharf, Ultimus, Lucky White Heather, 25 Dunsville, Northenon (100), Lord Property, Dom Perignon, Bubbie (last). (W Hern, Newmarket.) 2½l; shd-hd. Tote: 44 1-5s. Tote: 69/-; 17/4, 50/-, 11/2.

3.30 1,000 GUINEAS TRIAL; 3-y-o (1m). 7 ran.
1 **Hera** (9-0) ..... W H Carr 7-2
2 **Fair Astronomer** (9-0) B Taylor 7-4 fav
3 **My Goodness Me** (9-0) ...D Smith 7-2
Also: 6 Tender Dish, 10 Wishful Thinking (5), 100-6 Wishful Thinking (4), 20 Sibilant (6). (H Wragg, Newmarket.) 1l; sht-hd, 1m 35 3-5s. Tote: 18/6; 9/4, 8/6. NR: Nerfis.

4.0 RENDLESHAM STAKES (2-y-o) (5f). 10 ran.
1 **Boat Hook** (9-9) A Bressley 5-4 fav
2 **French Vintage** (8-12) ..E Smith 7-1
3 **Avektos** (8-12) ..... R Utley 100-8
Also: 5-2 Kyllanie (last), 6 Quick Cure (5), 100-8 Rheason (7), Abbot's Quill (6), Ombrodor (3). (D El Panama (4), Second

Opinion (9). (A Corbett, Compton, Berks.) 3l; 6l. 1m 4 4-5s. Tote: 9/6; 6/-, 6/4, 18/6.

4.30 RICHMOND HANDICAP STAKES; (1m). 7 ran.
1 **Ulster Prince** (5-8-11) ....J Lindley 7-1
2 **Light Thrust** (5-8-6) ..... D Keith 5-1
3 **Idle Hour** (4-9-12) ..... D Smith 4-1
Also: 5-2 f Bantawy (last), 3-2 Star Daddy (6), 7 Burgomaster (4), 100-7 Persian Kim (5), (C Mitchell, Tadworth.) 1l; 5l. 1m 39s. Tote: 35/6; 14/-, 11/8. **TOTE DOUBLE: Grey of Falloden and Boat Hook,** £21 12s. **TREBLE: Campaign, Hera** and **Ulster Prince,** £471 12s.

BIRMINGHAM

GOOD GOING

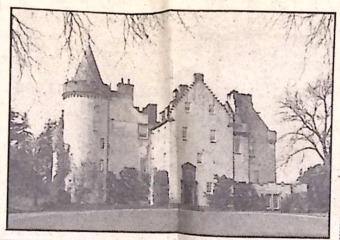
2.0 DODDINGTON MAIDEN AUCTION 2-y-o Plate; 5f. 14 ran.
1 **Stone the Crows** (7-5) ....J Tulloch 6-1
2 **Capito** (8-4) ..... T Stringer 20-1
3 **Penny Jet** (

The Herald takes a wedding preview of MR. BRIDEGROOM and ROYAL BRIDE

Latest picture by Cecil Beaton of Princess Alexandra and the man she marries a week tomorrow.

The bridegroom, Mr. Angus James Bruce Ogilvy. He is said to be resisting a title.
Baron Studios

- She is 26 years old, he 34.
- She is a cousin of the Queen and 12th in succession to the throne. He is second son of the Earl and Countess of Airlie, a business-man, director of 50 companies.
- They have known each other eight years but their engagement, announced on November 29, was a big surprise.
- The wedding will be at Westminster Abbey and part of the honeymoon will be spent at the Angus family seat, Cortachy Castle, seen below.



By Appointment to H.M. The Queen
Suppliers of Lager Beer
Carlsberg Distributors Limited

This month alone over 38,000 people won prizes on Premium Bonds

In the April 1963 draw there were:

14	prizes of	£5000
140	„ „	£1000
140	„ „	£500
280	„ „	£250

and 37,961 prizes of from £25 to £100

Total prizes so far exceed 1,600,000, and the total amount paid in prize money exceeds £62,000,000.

Look what they're winning by saving!

PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS. Cost £1 per unit. On sale at Post Offices, Banks and through National Savings Groups.

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SAILING OFF TO GEORGIA

HERALD REPORTER

TWO proud parents will sail in the Queen Elizabeth tomorrow for a month's holiday in America—with all expenses paid. Everything has been paid for by Cockney jazz singer and actress Georgia Brown, who has hit big - time on Broadway.

Georgia's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Mark Klot, from Whitechapel, in London's East End. They will stay at Georgia's New York home.

Top jobs

Georgia, aged 28, is at present playing Nancy, the warm-hearted prostitute, in Lionel Bart's production of Oliver!

She is also singing at the Blue Angel, one of New York's top night spots.

Yesterday, as Mrs. Anne Klot, aged 55, was doing her last-minute packing, she said she still had only one problem.

"I'd like to take Georgia a present but she has just about everything and I can't think what to get her."

Furrier Mr. Mark Klot, aged 59, and his wife will soon see their daughter back in London when she begins rehearsing for a new Lionel Bart musical, Maggie Mae later this year.

GEORGIA BROWN
A hit on Broadway.

Cat lovers will defy council

Mrs. Mary Hayward, who has been ordered by Taunton, Somerset, council to get rid of one of her five - year - old daughters's three pet cats, said yesterday: "We are going to keep them."

The Haywards live in a council house at Crowcombe Road, Wellsprings. A council spokesman said last night: "We have given Mrs. Hayward our final warning."

A Carlsberg alphabet:

R *is for*

round*

***Carlsberg for a circle of friends**

make sure you get

Carlsberg

THE GLORIOUS LAGER OF COPENHA

We can't do without the Devil

says MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE

FOR long ecclesiastics have been chipping away at the Devil with a view to dethroning, and finally abolishing, him.

The process will have been carried a good stage further if a proposed revised Psalter gains acceptance, first by the Convocations of York and Canterbury, then by Parliament.

In it, references to Hell are changed to "the grave" or "the sepulchre." Old Nick, with his tail and sulphrous smell, is definitely on the way out.

NO BARGAIN

Personally, I shall miss him.

The story of Job, for instance, to which I am much addicted, will lose a lot of its force if God's vivacious dialogue with the Devil is eliminated.

Also, what is to happen about Faust? How can a man make a bargain for the sale of his soul unless there is a buyer? And who is in the market for such purchases except the Devil?

I can foresee endless, difficulties if this essential character in the human drama is eliminated.

Aneurin Bevan once remarried to me that, in politics as in a Morality Play, there were only two big parts; God and the Devil.

He was grateful, he went on, to the Conservative Press for casting him in the latter of these leading roles, which ensured that he could hold the centre of the stage as often, and for as long, as he wished.

Without the Devil Paradise Lost loses its chief character, and, in a sense, hero.

In the Epistle of Saint Peter we are abjured to "be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour." If there is no Devil, why should we bother?

The truth is that there is much in human life which only becomes explicable on the assumption that some deliberately malign influence is at work.

Why should human beings, century after century, make so inconceivable a mess of their affairs if there is no Devil.

NO HOPE

The inconceivable cruelty whereby, too often, men prefer another's pain even to their own well-being, cannot, surely, we like to think, be implicit in our native disposition.

If so, what prospect is there of our ever learning to live peaceably and lovingly together?

Voltaire said of God that if he did not exist it would have been necessary to invent him. This seems to me even more true of the Devil. We just cannot do without him. His abolition involves an enormous extension of purely human responsibility.

If he was not present at Belsen, and in Stalin's salt mines, and in the mushroom cloud over Hiroshima, then they were all our own work.

This is an intolerable conclusion.

Whatever ecclesiastics may say, and however they may revise scripture and the psalms, I, for my part, will not relinquish the being affectionately addressed by Burns as "Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick or Clootie."

NO GOD

Indeed, these bishops and theologians now engaged in dismantling the traditional imagery of the Christian faith may be risking more than they know.

It is all very well to insist, like the Bishop of Woolwich, that God does not exist "up there" or "out there," but then the question irresistably arises of whether he exists anywhere, or at all.

Nor is comfort in this dilemma to be derived from the Bishop's contention that God is mathematics.

NO APPEAL

Many of us have the unhappiest memories of this subject. God as algebra or trigonometry, or even thermodynamics, makes little appeal.

In a sense, however, dethroning God is not as devastating in its consequences as dethroning the Devil. Man can comfortably take credit for the good in the world even though the credit does not properly belong to him. But is he prepared also to accept responsibility for the corresponding evil?

"I can foresee endless difficulties if this essential character in the human drama is eliminated."

NO HELL

Imagine the effect on Bunyan's Pilgrim if he learnt that, when he stumbled and lost his way, it was all his own fault, and not due to the machinations of the Prince of Darkness! Who was he fighting, in his great combat with Apollyon, if not the Evil One?

It is the much vaunted discoveries of science which have led to all this attempted revision of traditional imagery.

The stratosphere and nether regions have been explored, with no trace showing of either heaven or hell

In the same way, sceptical surgeons in the nineteenth century used to say that they had identified all the body's organs without finding a soul.

Yet mystics, as far as I know, have never suggested that heaven or hell or the soul could be physically located and identified. Their convictions are not shaken by science because they do not accept its premises.

If Old Nick was good enough (or bad enough) for St. Paul, St. Augustine, Pascal and Blake, he will do for me, too.

NO ANGELS

If, in the light of the half-baked, pseudo-scientific, pseudo-thought of our time, there is no place for angels, let us at least stick to devils.

Otherwise, we shall be at the mercy of psychiatrists, to whom they are greatly to be preferred.

CRUISE FOR TWO IS NO LOVE TEST

—by—

SHEILA JENNER

WOMEN are not at their best in sailing boats.

And men are impossible. So what are the chances of Miss Melissa Gatling and Mr. Hilary Perera-Wijesinghe happily walking up the aisle together after their "marriage test" cruise?

Melissa thinks a 6,500-mile trip in a yacht with Hilary will prove whether she really wants to marry him or not.

"A few weeks alone at sea seems a pretty good way of choosing a husband," she says gaily. "If we find we hate each other, we'll call off the marriage."

Promising romances have foundered after half an hour on the Thames because a man, a woman, and a sailing boat just don't jell.

Cabin boy

So I don't hold out much hope of this one surviving a journey from Britain to Ceylon.

Unless Hilary is a very rare man indeed, Melissa will find that he becomes an autocratic Captain Hook the minute they cast off. And she will find herself relegated to a position just one step up from incompetent cabin boy.

She will be ordered to haul on ropes, which are not even called ropes, but halyards or something silly; cook in a tiny, uncomfortable galley, scrub decks and do impossible things with navigation charts. Somebody has to, and he will be steering, won't he?

Worse, far worse, she will know that her hair looks a mess, her skin is turning to fine leather with the wind, and that salt-encrusted jeans and a sweater are no substitute for a pretty dress.

Even if they reach Ceylon without coming to blows they won't really have had a fair test of marriage.

Melissa seems to think that just being alone for a few weeks will prove something.

But all young couples in love want to be alone.

Not fair

As they both like boats—and Melissa *does* know the difference between a cleat and a centreboard — the adventure of keeping afloat and on the right course will make their trip even less of a fair test.

You cannot tell, more's the pity, whether you'll live happily ever after with a person from a kiss in the moonlight.

To my mind it is boredom which wrecks marriages. So many end when a couple sit together knowing bleakly that they have nothing to say to each other except: "What's on television tonight?"

Melissa Gatling—the girl who plans to sail a small boat to Ceylon to find out if she really loves the skipper

Young love

Or the cold morning long after the honeymoon when all the exciting things have been said and done and the post brings nothing but bills.

Or worse still when it brings the letter saying that you must make a home for a querulous aged parent.

These are the real tests, the better or worse of which marriages are made.

Unfortunately for Melissa and Hilary cruising halfway round the world with the light of young love in their eyes, will *not* tell them whether they are really meant for each other.

Woman 7d

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Beginning in this issue *Woman* is privileged to publish the most intriguing autobiography of the year, the personal story of Kathleen Dodds, former headmistress of HEATHFIELD where so many of today's most notable women were at school.

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Today's TV and RADIO

THE OLD FOX STILL HAS PLANS—AT 87

by PHILIP PHILLIPS

NOT long ago somebody asked West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer if he was going to remain Chancellor for ever.

With his eyes twinkling, Dr. Adenauer, now 87, retorted: "Good heavens, no. I have other plans for my old age!"

The remark expresses the character of this extraordinary old man.

Tonight Adenauer will be the subject of a special 50-minute programme called **Adenauer Sums Up** *(BBC, 9.25)*. The story of the "Old Fox" as he is called in West Germany, will be told by Daniel Schorr, the CBS correspondent there.

In the programme Adenauer talks frankly about Hitler, about his treatment by the British (they dismissed him as Lord Mayor of Cologne after the war), and about his attitude to Churchill, Kennedy, Eisenhower and Kruschev.

● The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are guests in the quiz game **Password** tonight *(ITV, 7.0)*.

● In The Cannabi Syndicate, tonight's story in the Crane series *(ITV, 8.0)*, Crane is suspected of having committed murder.

● Helen Cherry (Mrs. Trevor Howard in private life) and John le Mesurier, husband of Hattie Jacques, are the stars of the play, **The Brimestone Butterfly** *(ITV, 9.15)*. It is the story of a Victorian household run by a tyrannical father. He is played by Mesurier, one of the very rare occasions when he is not taking a comedy part.

FOOTBALL ENTHUSIAST RELIEVED FROM RHEUMATIC PAIN

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BBC TV

10.45 **WATCH WITH MOTHER:** Andy Pandy.

12.15 **OUT OF SCHOOL:** Discovery—Science—The Wallflower. 12.35 Television Club—Stockford Underground.

1.00 **NEWYDDION.** 1.05 **HEDDIW.**

1.25 **NEWS.**

1.30 **LIVING TODAY:** Around and About the Home, with John Anthony.

5.00 **PICTURE TIME:** cartoon films.

5.20 **WHAT'S NEW?**—inventions and ideas making news in science and industry, presented by Peter West.

5.50 **NEWS.**

6.00 **TOWN AND AROUND:** Weather.

6.25 **THE 625 SHOW:** Jimmy Young presents artists of the future, with special guests, The Beatles and Hank Locklin.

6.50 **TONIGHT.**

7.29 **HEADLINE NEWS.**

7.30 **COMPACT:** Little Boy Lost.

7.55 **THIS IS YOUR LIFE.**

8.25 **THE DEFENDERS:** Kill or be killed, with guest star Gerald O'Loughlin.

9.15 **NEWS.**

9.25 **GERMANY SINCE HITLER** — Adenauer Sums Up. A revealing self-portrait of the life and opinions of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the man who has restored West German power and prosperity in 15 eventful years.

10.15 **BOOKSTAND:** featuring the American writer James Baldwin.

10.45 **LATE NIGHT NEWS.**

10.55 **WEATHER.**

LONDON ITV

11.00 **OUT OF SCHOOL:** 11.05 Summing It Up. 11.19 Story Box—Books to Enjoy. 11.38 Story Box—Nature Study.

4.45 **SMALL TIME:** Torchy Goes Back to Earth.

5.00 **TUESDAY RENDEZVOUS,** with Howard Williams, Muriel Young and Bert Weedon.

5.55 **NEWS** and **WEATHER.**

6.08 **PROSPECT,** presented by Geoffrey Pardoe.

6.15 **THIS WONDERFUL WORLD:** documentary films presented by John Grierson.

6.45 **HERE AND NOW,** introduced by Huw Thomas.

7.00 **PASSWORD:** chairman Shaw Taylor, with guest celebrities the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

7.30 **EMERGENCY—WARD 10.**

8.00 **CRANE:** The Cannabi Syndicate. Starring Patrick Allen, Sam Kydd, Gerald Flood and Laya Raki. Crane searches for a mysterious organisation which includes murder on its agenda.

9.00 **NEWS.**

9.15 **PLAY OF THE WEEK:** The Brimstone Butterfly, starring Helen Cherry, John le Mesurier, Maurice Kaufmann, Viola Keats and Kevin

10.45 **MICHELANGELO:** Talk by Sir Kenneth Clark.

11.15 **NEWS HEADLINES.**

11.17 **DATELINE, WEATHER.**

11.30 **EPILOGUE.**

RADIO

HOME

6.50 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS. 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.10 Programme Parade. 7.15 Today. 7.35 Today's Papers. 7.50 Lift Up Your Hearts. 7.55 Weather. 8.00 News. 8.10 Programme Parade. 8.15 Today. 8.35 Today's Papers. 8.45 Miss Clare Remembers. 9.00 News. 9.10 Two of a Kind. 9.30 Piano Recital. 10.00 This Week's Composer. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.30 News Summary. 10.31 Music While You Work. 11.00 Ballet Matinee. 11.30 Famous London Churches. 12.00 Concert Hour.

12.55 Weather. 1.00 News. 1.10 Any Questions? 2.00 The Masters: Rudyard Kipling. 2.30 Brahms: Violin recital. 3.00 Villette. 3.30 Schweitzer at Lambarene. 4.00 Freddy Grisewood at Home. 4.45 The Silver Lining. 5.00 For the Young. 5.15 Venture Into The Unknown: Easter in Lapland. 5.30 Something About London. 5.35 Weather. 6.00 News. 6.15 In the South-East. 7.00 Sense of a People. 7.30 Music to Remember.

8.30 Rhythm in a Back Street. 9.15 Tuesday Talk. 9.30 My World. 10.00 News and Comment. 10.30 The Proceedings of H.M.S. Centaur. 10.59 Weather. 11.00 News. 11.02 Book at Bedtime. 11.15 Music at Night.

MIDLAND: 7.10 Regional News. 7.45 Programme Parade. 8.10 Regional News. 5.00 For the Young. 5.30 Gardening. 6.15 Midland News and Sport. 6.30 Countrymen. 10.30 Enquire Within. 10.45 Hungarian Piano Music.

WELSH: 7.45 Programme Parade. 8.10 News of Wales. 8.15 Trem. 10.15 Gwasanaeth Boreol. 12.55 Newyddion. 12.59 Weather. 3.00 Welsh Grand National. 5.15 Yr Gen Di-Enw. 5.25 Cwyl Jeremiah Morganwg. 6.15 News of Wales. 6.30 Newyddion. 6.40 Y Sbid Lotws. 7.00 Y Maes Chwarae.

WEST: 7.10 Regional News. 8.10 Regional News. 5.30 Tuesday Magazine. 6.15 Regional News. 6.25 Round-up. 6.45 Records from the Rack.

LIGHT

6.30 WEATHER; NEWS; MORNING MUSIC. 8.00 On Your Way. 8.55 Weather. 9.00 Housewives' Choice. 9.55 Five to Ten. 10.00 Music While You Work. 10.31 Music While You Work. 11.00 Morning Story. 11.15 The Dales. 11.31 Movietime. 12.00 Twelve o'Clock Spot. 12.31 Workers' Playtime. 1.00 Pop Inn. 1.45 Listen With Mother.

2.00 Woman's Hour. 3.00 BBC West of England Players. 3.31 Music While You Work. 4.15 The Dales. 4.33 Racing Results. 4.35 Playtime. 5.00 Here We Go. 5.30 Roundabout. 6.35 Sports Review. 6.45 The Archers.

7.00 News and Radio Newsreel. 7.31 Blood on the Prairie. 8.00 Just Me. 8.30 News; Sport; Tonight's Topic. 8.45 All-Star Festival, excerpts from a record made in aid of the United Nations Fund for Refugees. 9.00 Family Favourites. 9.30 Music for a Ballerina. 10.15 String Beat. 11.31 Bidin' My Time. 11.55 Late News.

THIRD & NETWORK THREE

6.40 STARTING RUSSIAN. 7.00 Farming Today. 7.15 Record Review. 8.00 The Bondman or Love and Liberty—a transi-comedy. 9.50 Weberni chamber music.

LUXEMBOURG

7.00 THE WORLD TOMORROW. 7.30 Disc Break. 7.45 Let's Take a Spin. 8.00 Requests. 8.30 Records. 9.00 Brian Matthew Show. 9.15 Mrs. Jordyce. 9.30 Sam Costa's Corner. 10.00 Jimmy Young Show. 10.30 Jimmy Savile Show. 11.00 Dancing Party. 11.30 Ray's On. 12.00 Music in the Night.

Regional ITV

AS LONDON, EXCEPT:

SOUTHERN: 6.05 DAY BY DAY; Southern News. 6.45 Going Up. 7.00 Big Year Neighbour. 10.45 Black Patch. 11.17 Defence. 11.17 Passports. 11.45 Weather; One Man's Road.

MIDLAND: 12.45 THOUGHT FOR THE DAY. 12.47 Lunch Box. 6.05 Midland News. 6.15 Tingha and Tucker Club. 6.30 Midland Montage. 11.15 Epilogue.

Braden Beat; Weather. 11.25 On the ANGLIA: 6.05 ABOUT ANGLIA. 11.05 Headway. 11.15 Meadames. 11.45 Anglia News; Weather. 11.50 Epilogue.

WESTWARD: 6.05 WESTWARD NEWS. 6.15 Stars in the West. 10.45 Conflict of Opinion. 11.17 Mind Behind Murder. 11.47 Weather. 11.48 Faith for Life.

NORTHERN: 6.05 HOLIDAY LODGE. 6.30 Scene at 6.30. 11.30 On the Braden Beat. 11.50 Huckleberry Hound. 12.00 Goodnight.

CHANNEL: 6.05 CHANNEL NEWS AND WEATHER. 6.15 Sailor of Fortune. 10.45 Studio Tuesday. 11.17 Epilogue, Weather and French News.

Regional ITV

WALES AND WEST: 4.25 NEWYDDION Y DYDD. 4.30 Cewri'r Ganrif. 6.05 TWW Reports. 6.13 Movie Magazine. 6.42 Here Today. 7.00 Try for Ten. 10.45 The Story of a Boxer. 11.15 Mahalia Jackson Sings. 11.30 World in Action. 11.45 Weather.

WALES, WEST AND NORTH: 4.40 BIRTHDAY CLUB. 6.05 Y Newyddion a'r Tywydd. 6.15 Pawb a'r Newydd a'r Gorau. 6.40 News of Wales; Weather. Bethau. 6.40 News of Wales; Weather. 6.50 Moment for Melody. 7.00 Try for Ten. 10.45 Cewri'r Ganrif. 11.15 State Trooper.

YOUNG GUARD

the paper with a socialist programme for youth

No 11 September 1962 4d

★ Sex Symbols
★ Spanish War 1962
★ Workers Control
★ Latin America
★ Railways and Beeching
★ Centre 42

FASCISM, RACISM NO
MOSLEY, JORDAN

OUR front page shows a demonstrator being manhandled during Mosley's Trafalgar Square "Rally." He and many others, including hundreds of Young Socialists, punched the British Fascists into the front pages and made their doctrines a topic for discussion in every pub and factory.

Except for a handful of misfits no one supported the fascists, controversy came over how they should be dealt with. Should they be pummelled out of politics, should they be given complete freedom to spread their filth or should racial incitement be outlawed by Act of Parliament.

Let's get British fascism in perspective. The total membership of the Mosleyite Union Movement, the British National Party and Jordan's National Socialists is probably less than 500 and their meetings seldom attracted more than a hundred before the recent disturbances. To speak of any mass resurgence of fascism in present conditions is nonsense and even Mosley has tacitly acknowledged this by his policy switch from pre-war Nazism to a plea for European unity in the face of American capitalism and Russian Communism, avoiding the rabid racialism of his BNP and Nazi allies.

The recent demonstrations were sparked by the Nazis evoking memories of the last war and of the murder of six million Jews. This no doubt brought many non-politicals into the streets, but what made the left wing youth so determined to destroy them was not just memories —it was fear and frustration. Walk through a working class district in London and feel the racial tension crackle in the air. Read the local press with its columns of anti-black readers' letters. Listen to a tea-break discussion in a factory. This is the source of the fear and frustration of the insidious and all pervading racialism, usually latent but sometimes exploding into violence as in the Notting Hill riots. This is why the parasites of racialism were smashed so ruthlessly.

In the public mind racialism and fascism were equated with heatening results. Fascists who had been spreading race hatred for years outside factories in North London were forced to flee from angry crowds of workers. The punch ups have served their purpose of exposing the fascists for the hate-filled misfits they are.

Our energies must now be turned to combating racialism both inside and outside the Labour Movement. The colour bar resolutions on the NUR conference agenda or the refusal of the TGWU to fight on behalf of the fifty Indian and Pakistani workers in Barclay-Stuart Plastics of Luton who went on strike against a wage cut are more dangerous than a dozen strutting feurers. We must channel the direct action of Aldermaston and the sit-downs into the labour movement and revitalise it. More and more young people are conscious that they must change society instead of delegating responsibility to others.

Press for the outlawing of racial hatred then let them gibber impotently to the empty streets. Oppose the Tories attempt to use the precedent of the anti-fascist Trafalgar Square ban to suppress left-wing meetings.

As the Tories prepare to enter the Common Market, as conditions worsen and as the bosses 'toughen up factory discipline,' racialism can be a grave threat to working class solidarity. The Young Socialists must take a lead in showing the youth of Britain that blaming the blacks or the Jews or the Irish is no solution to the problems of housing, unemployment or lack of opportunity. *There is only one lasting solution —the downfall of capitalism and the creation of a socialist world.*

...arry off demonstrator at fascist meeting

Young people on the 'dole'!

WITHIN the last few weeks news has been released of the appalling lack of jobs and apprenticeships for young people which has developed in many parts of the country. The position is worst in the north and north west, where up to 7 per cent. of the Easter school leavers have been joining the lengthening dole queues. A recent "Guardian" report stated that with the continuing crisis in the shipbuilding and aircraft construction industries only an insignificant number of young workers on Mersey-side and Clyde-side stood any chance of getting apprenticeships.

In Middlesborough the local youth employment officer has said that the government has totally failed to provide opportunities for children now leaving school whose only crime was that they were born at the wrong time.

In the next issue of Young Guard we shall deal in detail with this growing threat to young people.

EDITORIAL

The Young Socialist movement has taken some pretty heavy body blows in the last few months. The arbitrary proscription of Keep Left *was quickly followed by the disbandment of the Glasgow Federation, the enquiry into* Young Guard *and the suspension of four members of our National Committee. At a more recent meeting the NEC decided to leave for a further two months any decision on the reinstatement of these comrades.*

The proscription of Keep Left *was a particularly unpleasant business. To start with doubts hang over the passing of the resolution at conference. The suggestion that the resolution was actually written by a full-time official of the party needs very thorough investigation. Again we may ask why, if the ensuing enquiry produced such conclusive proof of* Keep Left's *"guilt," the evidence has not been presented to the Young Socialist movement or at least to its National Committee. That the NEC was unable to allow the National Committee to deal with the matter and investigate the allegations that had been made, shows the cyntical lack of trust that it has in our movement.*

The militant and active Glasgow federation was closed down four months ago for allegedly organising a mass walk-out from Gaitskell's May-Day meeting. These allegations have never been substantiated and yet the federation still ceases to function.

The suspension of four National Committee members pending enquiries into their suitability to remain members of the party would be a laughable business if it were not such a serious blow to our movement. Three of the comrades concerned were members last year. As part of a left-wing minority their "activities" were quite acceptable but as soon as the Young Socialists elected a left-wing committee they became so dangerous that they could not even remain members of the committee while being investigated. One wonders if the integrity of these comrades would have been questioned had they lost the election.

By vetoing the elections the NEC has shown that it has no faith in the ability of the Young Socialists to elect its own representatives. Either the four comrades are totally unsuited to membership of the Labour Party and we should ask why they and thousands of like-minded comrades were not expelled years ago, or they are entitled to the full rights of membership which includes standing for our National Committee. We shall soon reach the stage where we can proudly say that membership of the Labour Party is open to all (except communists, trotskyists, syndicalists, pacifists, anarchists, vegetarians, etc etc etc) but that selection as parliamentary candidate or election to office in the party is restricted to supporters of official policy.

Our demands must be made quite clear.
(1) Reinstatement of suspended National Committee members.
(2) Lifting of the ban on Keep Left.
(3) Immediate re-establishment of Glasgow Federation.
(4) Freedom to publish any unofficial newspaper.

Young Guard

"Young Guard" is an open and democratic paper produced and financed entirely by Young Socialists. Its editorial policy is generally representative of the Young Socialist movement and its pages open to young people of all all opinions.

It is run by its readers who hold regular readers' meetings wherever there is sufficient support and elect representatives to an editorial board which meets quarterly. This editorial board elects the editor and assistant editors necessary to produce the paper.

"Young Guard" is financed by its supporters who contribute up to 2/6 monthly towards the printing costs.

Our basic points of editorial policy are enumerated below.

These can be changed at any time that the readers decide.

OUR AIMS

Unilateral renunciation of all nuclear weapons and the withdrawal from NATO and all exising military alliances ;
The return of a Labour Government, nationalization under workers' control of the banks, insurance companies, land and major industries ;
The self-determination of the colonial peoples and the withdrawal of all British troops from overseas ;
An internationalist policy based on co-operation with genuine labour movements throughout the world ;
Votes and full legal rights at 18 ;
Three-year apprenticeships, full trade union rights and the ending of blind-alley employment ;
Free access to the highest educational facilities for all and the replacement of the tripartite system of education by comprehensive schooling ;
The full development of and free access to sporting and cultural facilities ;
The building of a democratic Young Socialist movement within the Labour Party pledged to achieve the above programme working in conjunction with young socialists from other countries.

Latin America

Winds of Change hit US 'Colonies'

"I HELPED to make Mexico safe for American oil interests in 1914 ; I helped make Haiti and Cuba decent places for the National City Bank boys to collect revenues in ; I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers 1909-1912. I feel I might have given Al Capone a few hints. The best he could do was to operate his racket in three city districts. We marines operated on three continents." (Cuba : Anatomy of a Revolution ; by Sweezy and Huberman.)

The above passage, uttered in the 1930's by one of the United States time-honoured generals, Smedley D. Butler, illustrates graphically the pernicious role of U.S. imperialism in the world arena generally, and in the colonial, and semi-colonial countries in particular. That economic aid seems to have replaced the "Yankee Marines" as the perpetuator of U.S. economic exploitation, does not alter the fact that the United States remain the mightiest imperialist nation in the world.

Two-thirds of the U.S. economy depends on raw materials from the rest of the world, and by far the largest amount is drawn from the continent of Latin America. Tremendously rich in raw materials, this area is ruled by an alliance of small feudal aristocracies and the large American monopolies, who largely call the tune in most nation's affairs. One such monopoly is the United Fruit Company (referred to by those suffering at its hand as the "Green Octopus") ,whose tentacles penetrate every sphere of the political and social life of the latin americans.

by
Peter Taafe
Birkenhead YS

In 1954 the Guatamalans elected to office the "moderate" Jacob Arbenz. His attempt to raise the wages of the United Fruits' plantation workers from 26 cents. to 1.08 dollars a day, provoked cries of "communist subversion" from United Fruit and its spokesman in Washington. A military expedition was subsequently organised, financed entirely by the American secret service, C.I.A., and led by an ex-Nazi, Carlos Costillo, which overthrew the Arbenz government and established the military dictatorship of Costillo.

Ydigoras
Gautemalan Dictator

What price democracy ? Once again political calm was restored and United Fruit was free to continue with its marauding practices.

The social statistics of Latin America are an indictment of the United States role in the area. Out of a population of 200 million, which is increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent. per year, 50 per cent. are illiterate, 50 per cent. or over suffer from d[illegible]tary diseases, 50 per cent. are [illegible]der-nourished, 80 per cent [illegible] in filthy wooden shacks, [illegible] less than 2 per cent. of t[illegible]pula-tion control 50 per [illegible] of the wealth.

However the 20[illegible]n peons slowly but sure[illegible]

lessons of Cuba, and compare their own falling standard of living (it has been estimated that Latin America in the last 10 years, has lost an annual income of £1,000 million, owing to the fall of world commodity prices) with that of the Cuban masses. The Kennedy Administration, realising this, has attempted to partially remedy the situation with its "Alliance for Progress" economic aid programme. Previously loans were dished out haphazardly to the ruling classes, and most of it was used on the military as a bulwark against rising mass discontent. On the continent as a whole, the military devours an average of 20 per cent. of total expenditure, while in countries such as the police state of Nicaragua, it runs to as high as 60 per cent.

The problems which beset the Latin American economies are the same, Land Reform ; dependence on one crop, and the subsequent fluctuations of the world market ; and lack of industrialisation. The first cannot be realised except at the expense of the ruling oligarchies, and the second and third only in the face of American imperialism.

FINANCIAL RHETORIC

The remedy for the feudal sloth, disease, starvation and unemployment of the Latin American masses, lies not in the financial rhetoric and juggling of the Kennedy Administration, nor in the Latin American Communist Parties' reliance on the "revolutionary role" of the "progressive sections" of the national bourgeoisie, but on the independent role of the industrial workers which draws the peasantry after it, in the struggle against its own national bourgeoisie and American Imperialism. The genuine revolutionaries, basing themselves on the model of Cuba, are attempting to lead the workers of Latin America with a correct political strategy. The Metropolitan working classes, and especially the British Labour Movement, must defend every advance of the Cuban revolution, and the attempt to create more workers' states on the Latin American continent.

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Special report from Toulouse by Geoff Cooper (West Kingsdown YS)

Spain: revolutionaries fight on

People think the Spanish Civil War ended 25 years ago. But here in Toulouse it is still going on. From this ancient stronghold in southern France, a war to be waged against Franco's regime is being planned. The objective is Franco's economic weakness, and the campaign is being conducted by exiled Spaniards and sympathetic Frenchmen, many of whom took part in the original Spanish Civil War.

Meetings of the PSOE—the exiled Spanish Socialist liberation movement—are held frequently in the city hall in Toulouse, which is always packed with supporters. There are said to be more than 150,000 Spanish expatriates in France, the majority of them in and around Spanish-influenced Toulouse.

The Generalissimo's recent attempts at "benevolence" have been increasingly embarrassed by industrial and student strikes which have been encouraged, and often organised, by PSOE agents.

However, the official aim at present is not rebellion but economic destruction. The primary function of PSOE agents is to smuggle money across the border to finance their extensive underground network in Spain.

No secret is made of their setting-out points—the men usually travel by boat to the foothills of the Pyrenees—but from there on no one knows but the men themselves what routes they take and where they emerge on the other side of the border. Once away from the boats the men—either without papers or with manufactured Spanish identity cards—melt into the mountains, travelling alone or in pairs. Each carries loose change in his pocket; the real money—in large denomination notes—is wound around his body in an improvised bandage.

The agents are serious men who prefer not to talk at all about their mission. Each knows well that he will probably be shot or tortured if captured.

When aid is required really urgently, recourse is sometimes made to the most obvious—yet most dangerous—passage across the border—the Toulouse-Matabiau-Barcelona rail link. Every day during the summer season, this service is packed with tourists, making an ideal cover for the PSOE agents. The real difficulty is to get through the intensive customs check at Port Bou.

The French frontier station Cerbere is connected to Port Bou by a long tunnel. In the past this tunnel has been the scene of many a gun battle. Conveniently for anyone who wants to "jump ship" the older Spanish trains usually have a rear carriage with a sort of balcony at the very end.

I travelled on the one remaining open-ended carriage on the route between Port Bou and Barcelona. I left my seat about five miles out of Port Bou, taking my hold-all out on to the balcony. As if from nowhere a guard appeared beside me and remained there for more than an hour until I got fed up with the game and went back inside. I had tried to talk to the man about revolutionaries and their strength in Spain, but every time I asked a direct question the dark frightened-looking face went blank and he made as though he could not understand what I was talking about. This is the attitude wherever one goes in Spain, for the people who live there out of the tourist season know full well that a word out of place can mean death or imprisonment.

But after visiting PSOE headquarters and hearing of the shadow government which has been set up in a Paris suburb in readiness for the day when Spain is liberated, I am convinced that something is in the air.

My conclusion is that the Spanish Civil War will suddenly flare up again, possibly within the next 12 months. When it does, the socialists of Europe must be ready to back the liberators, as it were, to the hilt.

25 years ago : spanish civil war

CENTRE 42

"Congress recognises the importance of the arts in the life of the community . . . and accordingly requests the General Council . . . to make proposals . . . to ensure a greater participation by the trade union movement in all cultural activities."
Resolution 42, Passed by TUC. Isle of Man, September 1960.

John Shepherd
Abbots Langley YS

BUT how could this participation best be brought about? The question of an indifferent public confronts both the unions and the arts, both of whom need wholehearted support in order to function at their best. How many people prefer to watch a give-away show on TV to attending their local branch meeting? How many turn to the bingo hall and not the concert in the hall across the road?

The reason is usually that the latter activity in each of these cases requires thought in participation whereas the former allows one to drift into a semi--conscious coma. This stifles any trace of creative thought that exists in most of us, eventually drowning all constructive ideas in a sea of mediocrity. The function of the arts is to rouse people from such slumber and, by stimulating thought in one sphere, to bring people to the idea of applying their brains to constructive methods of recreating the society in which they find themselves.

This the arts can only achieve when they can throw off the burden of the cash-happy, quick-turnover lads who at present employ the majority of artists in advertising and what is laughingly called "popular entertainment." Not that I decry this popular work just because it is popular. On the contrary, much good work is done in this field, and also a lot of poor work is worshipped in the "classical" field. But until the artist can be free of these money-boys he must play their tune before he can have his supper, and this Centre 42 has set out to do.

Orginally it was felt that the Centre should start by buying an old warehouse and converting it to a combination of theatre, concert or dance hall, art gallery and school, where established artists could pursue their own creative lines and also instruct promising newcomers. Last autumn, however, Wellingborough Trades Council encountered difficulty in organising their festival, and were kind enough to ask the Centre for its help. Five people spent eight days organising this festival and the co-operation between workers in art and industry was wonderful, and stands as a beacon for the ideals of those hoping to make a country-wide appreciation and participation in the creative field, the accepted thing for working-class people, and not the preserves of a few who hold themselves to be superior to their fellow-men.

Such was the success of this Wellingborough project that delegates from other trades councils present went back and persuaded their councils to mount, in conjunction with Centre 42, their own festivals this autumn. These are at Bristol, Leicester, Nottingham, Birmingham, Hayes and again, Wellingborough. This activity of taking the arts to the people will lead eventually to the people coming to the arts, thus allowing the artist to enjoy a freedom not known since cave-dwelling days. And these festivals, and the growth from them, will produce new Osbornes, Bratbys, Delaneys and Owens. And the establishment of the headquarters building should be relatively easy, if the working people join together as they did in establishing Unity Theatre before the last World War.

But one thing is sure. There is no quicker, more effective method of expressing the social conscience of the people or their hopes and fears, than through an artist, be he playwright like Wesker or poet like Logue. To carry a message quickly and simply throughout the country, and to unite people behind that message, is the job of the artist, and he must have full support in that job.

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WORKERS CONTROL - TWO CONCEPTS

Keith Dickenson

North Paddington YS

TO-DAY almost everyone recognises the need for "planning." Because of the anarchy of private ownership of industry the capitalist state itself has had to try to regulate the economy for the purposes of war or because of economic difficulties."

Of course, at the first opportunity the Tory Government has wherever possible destroyed the controls and limited planning introduced during the war period and the post-war Labour Government. However, the productive forces developed to such an extent that the need to centralise and rationalise production has become apparent to all. Indeed of the capitalist countries British industry is the most highly monopolised, industry by industry. In the present period of threatened stagnation or even of decline, the Tory Government itself has proposed the formation of the National Economic Development Council, which apart from making a few "acceptable" suggestions will only decide on how costs are to be reduced, how to tie down that which goes in wages and salaries.

One thing remains clear: without controls and limited planning for Britain and other capitalist it would have been impossible for Britain and other capitalist countries to make the colossal effort required by the war or to find a way out of the economic collapse following the war.

This control was of course in the hands of Big Business for the purposes of maintaining their interests and their society. (Strictly speaking the Labour Government acted only as a less inhibited representative of Big Business.) How was this control realised? The answer to this question answers a number of fallacies including the major one that "the working class is not yet ready to take over society."

The Clores and Cottons employ managers, designers, engineers, experts of every trade to layout, design, direct and control every aspect of production, from the first idea to the end product. These expert technicians do not decide policies. They do what they are told to do. Of course they are paid sufficient to keep them on the boss's side and are trained to identify themselves with the capitalist system of production. The directors, on behalf of the main shareholders, decide all policy questions. Their only concern is that profits shall be made, if not in an immediate situation then in a long term. Within this general policy the technicians and managers have the "freedom" to organize and rationalize production, sack workers and reduce costs.

It is a condemnation of the post-war Labour Government's policy that they not only used these technicians and managers—in itself there was nothing wrong with that—but that they transformed their role and, worse still, used them from an entirely capitalist point of view. The Labour Government made no attempt whatsoever to consider the accumulated experiences and practical know-how of the workers in the particular industries. Where previously the directors of a private undertaking would be breathing down the necks of the managers, in the nationalised industries these same managers became technocrats and commenced to play a role of their own, not in a class sense but in a technical sense.

Two examples of what this means can be seen concretely. In Scotland a pit was opened, along with handling plant and a coal washery, costing something like 8 million pounds. Similarly another scheme was carried through in South Wales costing even more. Both were white elephants and had to be closed down. Local miners warned before the schemes were started that they were wrong, that there was no coal to be had.

Both in relation to those industries nationalised in the post-war period as well as those industries which began and remain nationalised (GPO), the demand for workers' control has been raised sharply and continuously. In reality the problem in these industries is not that of control but of direct management by the workers organisations. Such management would carry out a national plan and employ the technicians and experts as consultants; it would breath down the neck of these technicians and decide all policy questions which are related to the carrying out of a national plan.

Workers' control, that is to say control of the working class over the capitalists and their enterprises, is obviously a transitional slogan. It was a slogan raised in Russia **before** the revolution of 1917. The Bolshevik Party called for special conferences of workers' control has been raised dustries to formulate plans for the functioning of industry. It demanded that all company books, all secrets of production, profits and loss, be opened to these conferences. A general plan was to be formulated for industry for overcoming the "threatened catastrophe" and the workers were to establish control over the capitalists to see that they carried out this national plan. If they failed to do so, or attempted sabotage, they were to be expropriated.

Now such a situation could theoretically arise under a Labour Government in Britain. Labour Government in Britain which left the main industrial and financial power in the hands of the capitalists, but which because of necessity had to formulate something approaching a national plan of production. Who could be relied upon to see that this plan was carried out? Clearly, as in the case of the post-war Labour Government, the capitalists, aided by such patriotic papers as the **Daily Express,** would move heaven and earth to satisfy their own schemes, if necessary by taking capital out of the country. They would not be interested in production unless it brought them some profit or promise of profit. Only one class could carry out the task of production for use and that is the working class and this would have to take the same form as that proposed by the Bolsheviks, or more precisely, by Lenin. Such a stage could only be transitional and would either have to give way to workers' power and direct management or slide back to the anarchy of capitalism.

Ian Mooney

Woodside YS

WORKERS' control is too often one of the catch-phrases used by the left of the Labour Party for the solving of all the ills of this society. More often than not most people are unable to put forward any concrete points or proposals and the following is merely an attempt to start a discussion by putting in black and white one way it could be operated.

Under present-day capitalism a very complex system of organisation and control has developed. We should realise that though the majority of workers will accept socialism there will be a minority at least for the first ten years or so who will not want a change of society. We must assume that the managers of the present system will tend to be in this minority. Therefore we must take over the present system and to do this we must have an equally all-embracing organisation. The difference is that our control of society must be democratic, allowing all views and opinions, even those which favour a return to the old system. To do this the system must be part of the peoples lives and is thus bound to be complicated. This is by way of a very short introduction. The points made below are brief but need discussion.

Workers will be organised basicly in place of work, office, factory or yard. Each section of the unit should have a delegate to the committee, but whether this should be decided by job or number will be up to the workers themselves. As an illustration, in a shipyard there are various groups—welders, platers, pattern makers, office workers, etc. How should they be represented? The committee of delegates will organise production, but major decisions will be taken at mass meetings. All delegates should be subject to recall if a certain percentage of their electors demand it. Should it be 5 per cent. or 20 per cent.? This is fairly simple for large groups of workers such as Fords of Dagenham or Shell on the South Bank, but what about the small places of work, farms, builders' yards and single offices? A plan must be worked out for these special cases, which probably account for 25 per cent. of the labour force. For instance, the various groups — all the builders, all the draughtsmen, all the accountants, etc.—could meet separately and put forward for discussion their plans for the reorganisation of the particular area.

Units will be organised in industrial groups. There are supposed to be nineteen industrial groups—it would be very handy to know what they are. The organisational structure should consist of area, regional and national bodies. Each unit in one area should have a delegate. Again

cont. page seven

NOW ITS UP TO YOU — FOR OR AGAINST — LETS HEAR IT

LETTERS

Oratory

"Advance," the so-called paper of the Y.S., con- off's merry way completely ti touch with the mass of o members. I write "so- official" because as I un- nd it an official publication have acceptability among orters of the organization cerned and even the Chief uth Officer could hardly claim s for "New Advance."

If the inmates of Transport House and our good friends on the N.E.C. could only accept and give the Young Socialists credit for at least a little common sense, then the situation would not be so explosive. In fact the only occasions on which the Young Socialists are treated with any consideration is when they agree with party policy.

Great things were promised when Y.S. was set up three years ago yet now we find ourselves in this mess which, let's face it, is doing terrible harm to the party we all love. But "Young Guard" would be making a tragic mistake if it stepped down now when support is increasing week by week. The only way to ensure that Y.S. has any worthwhile future is by respecting its conference decisions and the general feelings running through the movement. "Young Guard" is doing just this, "New Advance" is not.

We must all become more and more amazed every time the right-wing leadership of the party mentions democracy. Since when have they adopted a democratic attitude towards their youth movement? Since when has "New Advance" democratically represented Y.S. views? Since when has the suppression of majorities been democratic?

Personally I am heartily sick and tired of clashing with fellow party members but I refuse to stand by and see the Young Socialists slaughtered by the unthinking, all-powerful leadership. To these people I make an earnest plea—show us a little respect, comrades, and you will get equal treatment in return and remember if the Y.S. is destroyed, the chances of a strong Labour Party in the future are rapidly diminished.

MIKE COGGINS,
Gloucester Y.S.

Fascist Fanatics

After the recent outbreaks in London of the Union Movement and National Socialists, Young Socialists must ask themselves what other sections of society would be prepared to resort to Fascism in a futile attempt to stave off the coming of Socialism and prolng the present establishment.

If we consider the above movement plus the Empire Loyalists, certain elements of the Church and other Keep Britain Great fanatics, perhaps we will be able to find the roots of this vile form of violence and put an end to it.

As capitalism progresses (in our eyes backwards) there are growing opportunities for movements such as Hitler formed. They are springing up in America, France, etc., besides the already established Fascist Governments of the world. ... ...

Monopoly capitalism and its right-wing extremist followers breed violence, racial discrimination, anti-semitism, and resort to Fascist tactics in their never ending attempt to propagate anti-socialist feelings and divide the international working class.

The quicker the Young Socialists prepare for a hard battle which may not always be theoretical, and explain how the establishment will use these tactics to spread their hold and clamp down on the workers, then the sooner we bring the real menace of capitalism alive among the workers.

If a small band of fanatics can quicken people's hatred of coloured and Jewish minorities, think what the whole machinery and power guns of the big bosses will attempt to try against any measures of Socialism fought for by the Socialists and workers of the world.

Manuel Macedo
Drumchapel YS

Help NALSO

Relations between the Young Socialists and NALSO have always been friendly, but unfortunately, they have also usually been distant. We have an overlapping membership to some extent, but, partly due to the opposition of Transport House, we have not worked together as closely as we might have done.

Every year, large numbers of Young Socialists become students at universities, technical colleges, teachers' training colleges and other institutes of further education. If you are one of them, and a Labour or Socialist club exists at the college to which you are going, there is no problem. But if no club exists, it is very important that efforts are made to start one. This applies particularly to Teachers Training Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Technology, where, as yet, we made little impact. With 5,000 members we represent only 5 per cent. of the student population. We have a long way to go, but without contacts on the spot, we can do very little. However, with large numbers of Young Socialists infiltrating into the higher education system, we have a good chance of continuing to increase support for socialism among students.

If anyone finds him or herself in a college with no Labour or Socialist club this autumn, and wants to start one, they should contact NALSO through me as soon as possible. We can then provide free literature, help with arranging speakers and put you in touch with all NALSO activities. The point is not simply to make NALSO bigger for its own sake. Obviously we want more active members, so as to have a greater influence among students as a whole. But by doing this, both NALSO and the YS will benefit; for we shall be laying the basis for united political action in the future.

ROBERT MILSOM,
Secretary NALSO.
3, Bennett Street, Down Market, Norfolk; or (from October) Queens' College, Cambridge.

Smashed

Referring to your front page for the July/August issue, the amount required to raise the starving millions to a European standard of well-being seems enormous, and here at least Marxism seems to go a long way in solving the problem, in so far as the standard of living of Marxist China would be much easier to attain and less expensive to subsidise than the standard enjoyed in Capitalist Europe. Certainly a novel solution to inequality.

Of the forty millions suffering for the want of a fourpenny shot of penicillin, would a marxist fourpence not serve as well as a capitalist fourpence, or are too many marxist fourpences racing capitalist fourpences round space for any to be available for the relief of such earth bound suffering?

Judging by their participation in CND activities, many young socialists are aware that the reasonable life expectancy on these islands is no more than about four minutes, thanks to the threats of Marxist International Socialism, and don't kid ourselves it's American bombs we are afraid of.

Your statement seemingly expounds the benefits of a highly developed Capitalist Society, after all, contagious diseases are well under control in our society, and thanks to the liberal policies of our post war governments we can have a fourpenny worth of penicillin for a shilling.

Of International Socialism as the world's salvation, are you forgetting that, of the two power blocs capable of destroying the world, and I believe each is prepared to if pushed, one of these blocs represents International Socialism, or at least International Marxism.

World Socialism, of a sort, may possibly prevent World War, but then so too would the type of World Capitalism envisaged by the industrial giants of the west. Total capitulation to either is always an alternative to war, but not necessarily a herald of democracy, neither, as the world events prove, can a socialist democracy be run by a bunch of politically one-eyed Marxists.

Coming to your article "Folk Songs," the so called verse "Heuthanasia" is in damned poor taste and of rotten composition; if this is an example of the best, then Doc Comfort must still be a very young socialist; I could turn out better when I was in short pants.

All the same, best wishes to all concerned with Young Guard, may you learn to give full consideration to your arguments before putting them in print and I sincerely hope that maturity of years will bring maturity of reason.

Maurice Hutchison
Hucknall LP

True Colours

The Soviet Government really showed themselves in their true colours when they increased the price of meat 30 per cent. and butter 25 per cent. The poorer Russian workers who are not employed in the factories and mines will suffer a severe cut in spending power on their still low wages of £4 a week. In the upper Communist ruling class the scientists engaged in space research will not notice these higher prices out of the £20,000 per year they are awarded. The comparatively wealthy farmers will get yet a larger profit on their produce. Is this the equal society of which Lenin spoke? This is a society where one section of the workers is awarded one hundred times as much as another section.

C. Wanford Enfield

Who's Who

I think the officials of Transport House ought to publish a Labour Party "Who's Who," giving the connections—not necessarily pastimes or social activities, but titles, directorships, and other gainful occupations held by prominent members of the labour movement.

This would no doubt be a tremendous propaganda asset in helping forward acceptance of their Socialist ideals as embodied in the phrase "Each for all and all for each!"

It would encourage those worthy and horny handed sons of toil whom they represent to fight and fight again with all possible vigour for the return of a Labour Government at the next General Election.

R. J. Calder
Sauchie Alloa

JOURNALIST

The Daily Express understands that Mr. George Brown, deputy leader of the Labour Party, has been industrial adviser to the Daily Mirror for many years past.

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NEWS... REPORTS... NEWS... REPOR

South

THE old problem of membership demarcation has raised its hoary face once again . . . this time at Mitcham Constituency in Surrey. After an ultimatum from the local CLP agent to "weed out" all members who did not live strictly within the constituency boundaries, the Beddington and Wallington YS reacted by disaffiliating from the party.

At the time branch members suggested that the entrenched right wingers in the Party wanted to 'cut the YS down to size' and reduce their militant left wing influence on the Party CMG. The YS refused to turn away interested young people who were keen to join the YS and the Labour Party simply because they lived a few yards across a frontier.

The fact is that young people often want to join the same branch as their friends or workmates and do not care for the fuddy duddy bureaucratic notions of local LP puritans. The Region authorities have now been called in to try and effect a compromise. It will be difficult, however, for feelings to die down for some time and it is clear now from this and other similar incidents that a change should be made in the LP and YS rules and membership so that people can join the branch of their choice but rule out membership of more than one branch.

North

IN the past two months there have been some very encouraging signs that the Young Socialists in this region are springing to life, and to a higher degree of political awareness than at any previous time. The North East has been so starved of controversy on the political scene in the past few years that the great question was whether these vital strands of vitality could be drawn together to produce a concerted assault on the area's establishment.

This question has been answered by two events: the suspension of the Region's National Committee member, Mike Grinsberg, and the news that Mosley plans to hold a meeting in Newcastle in October. Already many branches are making plans to travel to London in support of the member when he appears before the disciplinary committee.

This issue has aroused great feeling but it is nothing by comparison with the feeling stimulated by the news of Mosley's visit. Plans to thwart the fascists are on every Young Socialist's lips. It is perfectly clear however that no plans will have to be made. The Mosley visit will certainly provoke the spontaneous appearance of the greatest leftist rally seen on Tyneside since the war, where the working class of Tyneside will show their indignation for, and hatred of Fascism.

The most startling results have been achieved in the Mid-Durham area, where a number of new branches have been recently formed and where at least three branches, Pelton, Wingate and Whitburn are all capable of attracting a hundred or more young people to their functions. Of the Federations in the region the South Tyneside and the Tees-side appear to be the most successful both of them holding regular and well attended meetings.

North of the Tyne affairs are still fairly quiet but the City of Newcastle branches are thriving: they recently held a dance in the City's largest ballroom and attracted well over 2,000 people. Newcastle West branch which almost drifted out of existence around Easter, now has an average attendance of 25 at weekly political meetings. West Newcastle plan to hold a big recruiting dance on September 28th. Tickets which will cost only 2/6 are available from Sam Dodds, 31, Chipchase Crescent, Westerhope, Newcastle, 5.

Scotland

THINGS have been very quiet indeed over the summer, most branches closed down during July for the Glasgow Fair holidays. From Scottish Office there has come not a murmur except for the occasional trickle of letters to YS branch secretaries starting "Dear, George, Bill, Fred, etc., etc."

Scottish Regional Youth Officer Jim McGrandle's outraged hysteria after the May Day riots ended in the statement "Some YS branches will be wiped out." None has. Which only goes to show that there are some forces in the Labour Party other than non-elected party officials. Nor have there been any individual casualties. Rumour has it that the Glasgow Federation might be reinstated some time soon. Its suspension has certainly managed to cripple activity as well as McGrandle or Marshall could have wished.

Still, at branch level things have happened. A group of YS from three Glasgow branches went to **Dunfermline,** where a new branch has been formed. On a lovely summer evening there were some 30 collected, and an excellent discussion followed. Branch secretary Hugh Aldous sees every possibility of building a large branch by the winter. **Drumchapel** branch again formed quite recently is having three Sundays (consecutive) of activity, with leafletting and outdoor meetings in this huge scheme, housing 100,000 people.

In Glasgow, **Woodside** and **Springburn** branches have been holding public meetings on Sunday evenings. At the last five meetings held by Woodside in Sauciehall Street, more than 150 **Young Guards** have been sold. Springburn has held a successful dance, with profits going to a strike fund at **Bernards,** a Glasgow electric firm, where several apprentices had been asked for joining a union.

IN SHORT

Merseyside

Birkenhead and Be[illegible] Young Socialists have [illegible]ised a campaign on the q[illegible] of Youth unemployment [illegible] has risen sharply on Merse[illegible] recently. They intend to l[illegible] the docks, shipyards, facto[illegible] and employment exchanges d[illegible] ing the campaign. A series [illegible] public meetings is also planne[illegible] It is hoped that this campaig[illegible] will be educational and also serve as a recruiting drive.

The Merseyside federation held an open meeting of Young Socialists and Party members to protest at the suspension of four members of the National Committee. The meeting was addressed by Liz Thompson, the suspended member for the North West, and two resolutions were passed, one calling for the reinstatement of Liz Thompson and the other for the reinstatement of the other suspended members.

Ilford

Ilford Young Socialists have found a novel method of spreading socialism. One Saturday night recently, armed with guitars, about 25 comrades set out for the "Drill"—a country pub deep in the outback of rural Essex. With the consent of the landlord and well loaded with beer our comrades started to sing a number of folk songs including some American union songs such as "Roll the Union on"; gradually the locals joined in until the whole pub echoed to the tunes. So enthusiastic did the locals get that one of them took round a hat for the benefit of Ilford YCND and when our comrades left strains of "Roll the Union on" could still be heard drifting across the Essex countryside.

Bath

A group of Young Socialists in Bath decided that the holding of the United Services Tattoo in Bath offered an excellent opportunity to spread some socialist propaganda. They produced a leaflet explaining that the purpose of the tattoo was to create a favourable impression of the armed forces and hide the brutal reality behind a facade of splendour and patriotic fervour.

The leaflet met with mixed response from the stolid citizens of Bath, but at the very least has provoked some thought and argument among the ancient Roman portals.

Colin Jordan speaks at Trafalgar Square fascist meeting!

Send in regular reports and news from your area so that readers in other areas will know what's going on!

Gene Sharp

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN A DEMOCRACY

Constitutional issues in the Committee of 100 'secrets' trial

This article is a slightly shortened version of a chapter of the author's new book on non-violent action which is now nearing completion. The copyright is therefore reserved to the author. Publication details have not yet been announced.

The book is a major study of the theory, dynamics and political potentialities of non-violent action. Publication is not expected for several months.

Is organised civil disobedience democratic? Is it justified in a liberal democracy in which citizens possess the right of free speech, assembly, a parliamentary system and periodic elections? Should dissident groups in such a system be permitted to organise to express their dissent in open disobedience and to encourage others to join them? Or does such behaviour strike hard against such a system itself?

The question of whether organised civil disobedience has a rôle in a parliamentary democracy has hitherto received little serious attention. As the application of organised civil disobedience in political conflicts is historically relatively new, so the constitutional questions it raises are new. They are, however, crucial and may influence not only future legal cases but the whole future development of democratic society.

In this article I shall attempt to analyse the issues at stake, and to demonstrate, not only that individual civil disobedience is justified in a parliamentary democracy, but that organised civil disobedience may play an important rôle in the preservation and development of that system.

Questions about the rôle of organised civil disobedience in a parliamentary democracy have so far been posed most frequently in India, where the independent Government has frequently found itself opposed by the very means which its own members once used to achieve independence, and in Britain where the activities of the Committee of 100 have raised in embryo the possibility in the West of mass civil disobedience against the policy of an elected Government. They have also been raised in the United States where organisers of civil disobedience against war preparations have been prosecuted for "conspiracy."

But unless the whole trend of the past half century in this field is reversed, the use of non-violent action in general and civil disobedience in particular will continue to spread into more and more countries and situations.

The question whether organised, as distinct from individual, civil disobedience is justified in a parliamentary democracy was, in my opinion, the most important constitutional issue involved in the Committee of 100 "Official Secrets" trial.

I. The Problem of Extreme Dissent

In the spring of 1962 in a period of two weeks three significant events took place. On May 23 ex-General Salan, chief of the OAS, was found guilty of five capital charges and sentenced to criminal detention for life. On May 31 Eichmann was hanged near Tel Aviv as the director of the murder machine which destroyed six million Jews during World War II. On June 5 the House of Lords dismissed the appeal of the six members of the Committee of 100 prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act. Each of these quite different events is important in finding answers to the questions I have posed.

The ancient moral problem of the limits of individual obedience to the established ruler has not been eliminated by majority rule. As far as the individual is concerned, when it is demanded that he submit to what he believes to be a violation of his basic beliefs, it makes little difference to him whether the evil is one approved by a single ruler or by all the rest of his fellow citizens. Nor has the parliamentary system solved the problem of how extreme dissent should be expressed. One of the sobering aspects of politics is the number of occasions in history when the Government's laws and policies have, in the perspective of later years, been condemned as wrong. The simple extension of the franchise is no guarantee against similar errors in the present or future. Yet in the past such laws and policies have generally been passively or actively supported at the time by the majority of the citizens. In such cases it was the minority dissenters who opposed and, at the cost of persecution, often disobeyed those laws, who were thanked by later generations for their part in bringing about changes in those policies. There have also been other dissenters who, seen from a later perspective, were not right, but who sincerely believed that they were, and were therefore willing to take strong actions in support of that belief. Both these groups dissented on moral or political questions on which they - rightly or wrongly - believed submission or compromise was not possible without a betrayal of their basic principles. They therefore pose the same problem for all political societies, including parliamentary democracies: how to express extreme dissent, and whether this can be done in a way which is effective but at the same time respects the opinions, persons and rights of their opponents and the majority? Parliamentary institutions, however imperfect, mark a distinct advance over the use of open political violence to achieve political ends. But if democracy is to continue, their usefulness must neither be undervalued nor their limitations ignored. It is often forgotten that parliamentary institutions are able to function effectively only so long as the issues with which they must deal are those on which there exists a fundamental agreement within the society. The disagreements must be limited to secondary matters on which compromise - which is essential to the present system - is possible or on which the dissenting minority is willing and able to acquiesce.

It must be recognised, however, that there do exist moral and political issues involving conscience or fundamental questions concerning the nature or future of the society on which compromise or acquiescence are - rightly or wrongly - regarded as morally and politically unacceptable.[1]

Some of these are issues on which most of us would agree. For example, the election by majority vote of a party pledged to destroy liberty and democracy permanently could not bind the democrat to submit passively to the ensuing dictatorship. Racial segregation, untouchability or slavery do not become acceptable because of majority sanction. Majority support can never justify the extermination of a minority. Abolition of religious liberty by the majority cannot bind the democrat.

There may be other issues on which agreement is not so widespread but on which the dissenting minority nevertheless believe that they can neither compromise nor submit to the majority. The possibility of error - seen by others - does not alter the intensity of the minority's convictions.

These "no compromise" issues arise even when liberal democracies operate as they ideally ought, with full civil liberties, full dissemination of information and genuine debate. Almost by definition the normal procedures of a parliamentary democracy are inadequate in these cases of fundamental conflicts.

Much popular discussion about civil disobedience and parliamentary democracy proceeds on the assumption that all differences of opinion and conviction are of equal intensity and that compromise or acquiescence is always possible. This is a false and dangerous view which may weaken the democracy in whose name the argument is offered.

In addition to these "no compromise" issues, the problem of how to express extreme dissent is important for another reason. Increasing concentration of social, political and economic power often reduces the degree of effective decision-making left to Parliament, the degree to which minorities even on lesser issues may effectively influence others not sharing their views, and the degree to which parliaments and governments may be really controlled even by the majority of the subjects. Where the normal parliamentary processes are thus imperfect, the need for examining how to express dissent is extended beyond the "no compromise" issues into ones of lesser importance on which the subjects feel they have no effective conventional means to express their grievances.

In a world in which liberty is widely threatened, and resort is frequently had to violence in political conflicts, democratic society will be strengthened by finding creative ways of expressing strong dissent.

It is no answer to a dissenter on fundamental issues to say that he has a right to maintain his personal opinion, to exercise freedom of speech, and to work through established constitutional channels. For when the dissenter regards an issue as crucial, he cannot be expected to compromise or acquiesce passively during a transition period while he works for the cause in question. He feels he must express his disapproval by some form of action lest he be involved in moral complicity in the policy he opposes. And any such action, to be effective, necessarily leads to organisation and the co-operation of others.

To argue that while individual dissent is permissible, organised dissent by non-violent means is not, is to postulate the atomising of the population, isolating the individual in face of vast organised forces determining his fate, and rendering the dissent impotent and ignored. This is hardly a democratic theory.

A firmly established regime need not take serious note of a minority opposition which is restricted to verbal dissent while continuing passive submission and co-operation with the regime. If even a majority dissent only in words, while refraining from any action which the regime would have to take seriously, there is nothing that *requires* the regime even to consider the advisability of a change. There is some truth in John Strachey's statement: "It is true that governments always tell us they will never yield to force. All history tells us, however, that they never yield to anything else."[2]

The problem, therefore, is to find a mode of dissent which is both capable of wielding power proportionate to the number of dissenters and which simultaneously does not violate the rights of others or seek to impose minority rule. This mode of dissent must, however, be one which can be applied in *group action*. The dissenters face an organised opponent possessing vast resources; to deny their right to act together is to destroy any content in democracy.

II. Inadequate "answers" to the problem

If the established constitutional channels are inadequate to resolve these issues, these of course include the judicial system. It is unreasonable to assume that simply because a court of justice is involved the basic "no compromise" issues somehow disappear or become secondary ones where compromise or submission is possible. Judicial decisions may usefully settle a variety of social and political issues; but there will be certain issues on which judicial ruling will not be accepted by both parties as a final settlement.

In the Committee of 100 Official Secrets case, for example, the House of Lords' decision explicitly stated that a current government policy regarding the armed forces could not be challenged in the courts. The defence had in effect attempted to use this judicial system as a means of challenging and ruling on the validity and wisdom of the Government's defence policy. It is obvious that although relatively minor questions could be ruled on by the courts, no Government could permit decisions to be passed on such a fundamental policy as its whole defence programme by a variety of judges and juries in the absence of any clear consensus in the society. The resolution of the problem of extreme dissent must therefore lie elsewhere.

There are a limited number of possible ways of acting when "no compromise" issues arise (i.e., conflicts concerning morality, religion, or the whole nature and direction of the society), or when people believe the conventional channels to be effectively blocked even on lesser issues. One common response to such crises has been political violence - rioting, assassinations, terrorism, violent revolution or civil war. These have occurred both in the presence and in the absence of a parliamentary system.

The OAS is a recent example of this. The capital charges on which Salan was sentenced to criminal detention for life on May 23 are instructive. They were: taking part in the insurrection movement (the Generals' abortive *putsch* in Algiers); having been an accomplice in attempts aimed at changing the constitutional regime by force; encouraging citizens to take up arms against the state; having been an accomplice in attacks with the use of arms; having ordered attacks against members of the security forces and organised armed gangs to resist the security forces.

The OAS, in both France and Algeria, were in fact facing a political conflict in which compromise on fundamentals was not possible. Passive submission was then rejected in favour of political violence. This took place under a system which included an elected parliament chosen by voters from a variety of parties. Similarly, certain minority extremist sections of the Doukhobor religious group in Canada have resorted to bombings in their struggle for religious and cultural autonomy. John Brown's raid in slave-owning United States was a further instance. These are merely examples to show that political violence as a means of expressing dissent from existing policies occurs in parliamentary as well as non-parliamentary systems.

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[1] Cf. Joan Bondurant, *Conquest of Violence* pp. 216-219 and 223-235. London: Oxford University Press; Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1958.

[2] Quoted in E. H. Carr, *The Twenty Years' Crisis*, 1918-1939, p. 226. London: Macmillan, 1942.

This is a response to our problem which we must reject. Political violence in our time has taken such forms as to convince most serious democrats that it is destructive of both moral principles and of democracy itself.

Another response to such conflicts of principles has been passive submission. But although the dissenter may thereby avoid the undesirable consequences of political violence, there are good reasons why passive submission must also be considered unacceptable.

Firstly, the dissenter may be right. The Nuremberg and the Eichmann trials are particularly relevant here. The only legal basis upon which both those trials could be held was that the men charged had had a *legal* responsibility to *disobey* the orders of their political or military superiors. The British and other Allied Governments accepted this legal position at Nuremberg.

Throughout his trial Eichmann insisted that whatever his moral guilt, he was not legally guilty because he had acted under orders. "Obedience has always been a virtue." When he was executed on May 31, he said on the scaffold: "I had to obey the laws of war and the flag." The Nuremberg defendants made similar pleas, and the rebuttal was that they ought not to have obeyed orders.

The ruling in the "Secrets" trial was the precise opposite of the verdict in the Nuremberg and the Eichmann trials. The judge in the "Secrets" trial, without attempting to justify himself, repeatedly forbade *mention* of both the above trials. While this doubtless simplified the case for the prosecution, it is difficult for an outsider to see the legal justification for the ruling. All three trials involved the question of the legal limits of obedience and of passive submission.

It is true that the Eichmann and Nuremberg trials involved crimes committed under a non-parliamentary regime. But this, though important, does not alter the fundamental problem. Whatever Hitler did afterwards, he came to power constitutionally. The nature of the government does not necessarily alter the nature of the moral problem posed by its actions. Non-unilateralists ought to be able at least to understand (even though not agreeing) how their unilateralist *fellow-citizens can find a similar moral problem involved in the extermination of six million Jews and in preparations for nuclear war which, if it occurs, may exterminate many more millions of people.*

When people have a deep-felt moral conviction, it is dangerous to them personally and to society for them to suppress it and do nothing about it. Their ability ever to act responsibly and true to their best convictions is reduced when they knowingly passively submit to what they believe to be wrong. The general trend of our time towards increasing political passivity, authoritarianism and dictatorship ought to be a warning that passivity on deeply-felt issues may weaken democracy.

There has always been a third, less common, response to fundamental conflicts, namely, to attempt to withdraw from the "world" and to live as true as possible to one's convictions without attempting to influence the course of political events. This is, however, unsatisfactory for those who feel their convictions require them to exert a wider responsibility for influencing the course of society as a whole, and is, therefore, no answer to our problem.

If, therefore, there is not to be an acceptance of either passivity or political violence, there must be an alternative means of democratic peaceful action to express extreme dissent which while being effective, also recognises the democratic rights of the majority.

III. Civil Disobedience.

Civil disobedience - one of the methods of non-violent action - has been suggested and practised as a substitute non-violent way of responding to these conflicts and of expressing extreme dissent - in place of both passivity and violence. Civil disobedience is a deliberate peaceful violation of particular laws, decrees, regulations, ordinances, military or police orders and the like. These are usually laws etc. which are regarded as inherently immoral, unjust, or tyrannical. Sometimes, however, laws of a largely regulative or "neutral" character may be disobeyed as a symbol of opposition to wider policies of the Government. This may take place where it is difficult to find a point of direct contact between the individual and the wider Government policy.

Civil disobedience may be practised by individuals, by small groups, and by masses of people. It may be reluctantly practised by those who have no desire to disturb the status quo *per se*, but wish only to remain true to their convictions. Or it may be undertaken with the limited aim of changing a particular policy, law, etc. Or it may be used along with other methods of non-violent action in times of major social or political upheaval as a full substitute for violent revolution. Civil disobedience is not likely to be lightly undertaken in the absence of strong feelings, for it involves always the strong risk, and in certain situations, the virtual certainty of incurring at least the penalties provided for disobedience in the law.

Civil disobedience has already been substituted for political violence in several cases, as in India, South Africa, and the American Deep South. The activities of the Committee of 100 in Britain have been an attempt, however imperfect, to make a similar substitution on the issue of nuclear weapons.

IV. The Constitutional Issue in the "Secrets" Trial.

The prosecution made it quite clear in the "Secrets" trial that the defendants were being prosecuted because they expressed their extreme dissent by *organised* civil disobedience. They were charged *not* with committing civil disobedience, *nor* with approaching the Wethersfield base, etc., but with conspiring, i.e., *organising* to do so. Though related, the *committing* of civil disobedience, and the *organising* of it, are different questions, with different constitutional implications. The prosecution clearly recognised the important difference between them; the defence never gave evidence of having done so.

On January 10, 1962, when the six were sent for trial, Mr. M. Griffiths-Jones, for the prosecution, said:

> "The reason why this prosecution has been brought is that these defendants were not content with the use of legitimate methods for putting forward their views and seeking support for them . . . as a matter of deliberate policy . . . they decided to break the law, to use their own expression: to engage in civil disobedience. . . ."[3]

At the Central Criminal Court on February 12 the six were charged on two counts:

> "(1) Conspiring together to incite divers persons to commit a breach of Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, namely, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state, to enter the RAF station at Wethersfield.
>
> "(2) Conspiring together and with other persons to commit a breach of Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, namely, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state, to enter an RAF station at Wethersfield."[4]

On that same day the Attorney-General referred to minutes of various meetings of the Committee at which civil disobedience projects were discussed, saying:

> "These minutes showed beyond any shadow of doubt that what was under contemplation was civil disobedience, which you may think is another way of saying breaking the law."[5]

In his summing up speech on February 19, 1962, at the end of the trial, the Attorney-General returned to this theme:

> "This is the point I want to emphasise once again: this prosecution is brought solely and simply because they have deliberately broken the criminal law of the land.
>
> "I ask you to consider for one moment what would happen if other bodies adopted the same course. If that happened it would be an end, would it not, to the rule of law. It would lead to the end of democracy, to anarchy, and possibly dictatorship. The rule of law protects our rights and privileges such as freedom of speech."[6]

[3] *The Times*, January 11, 1962.
[4] *The Times*, February 13, 1962.
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] *On Trial*, Peace News Supplement, p. 11.

The question posed was the role of organised civil disobedience in a parliamentary democracy. This is - among other things - fundamentally a constitutional question. This is true despite the fact that the Attorney-General denied that the offences were of "a political character." "This is not a political prosecution."[7] It is true that the defendants were not prosecuted because of their views. But it is also true that they were prosecuted for their role in applying organised civil disobedience in political conflicts, and that, therefore, and because of the views of the Committee, the prosecution assumed undeniable political characteristics because of its relation to the wider constitutional issues it assumed or raised.

The judge, Mr. Justice Havers, similarly in his summing up, saw the question of organised civil obedience as essential in the case.

> "One of the bulwarks of our constitution is that everybody, whatever his rank, position, status, whatever his views or creed, however strongly he hold those views, is subject to the law. If on moral or humanitarian grounds he is convinced a particular law is a bad law and contrary to the best interests of this country he is not entitled to break that law in order to protest against the Government. It is the bounden duty of every citizen of this country to obey the law."[8]

Mr. Justice Havers also said that his sentencing would be influenced if the six would assure him that they would give up the campaign of civil disobedience and would commit no more "criminal offences." Immediately before sentencing he said: "I have to pass a sentence which is adequate to the offences that you have committed and which will deter others from committing similar offences."[9]

Similarly, in the Lords' decision, Lord Devlin returned to this constitutional question, saying that those who dissented from Government policy on nuclear weapons had "every right to use all lawful means at their disposal to make their views known. But so long as the contrary view was held by the majority and the policy of the country thus determined. I cannot see how it cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the state to obstruct the execution of that policy."[10]

The defence apparently either did not fully grasp the constitutional issue involved in the question of organised civil disobedience in a parliamentary democracy, or else regarded it as a minor issue. Much of the defence argument - when it was permitted to be developed - was more suitable for a prosecution brought for violation of Section 1 - i.e., with *actually* approaching or entering the place - than for "conspiring" to commit a breach of Section 1, i.e., *organising and promoting* the civil disobedience.

The defence instead argued that the Official Secrets Act was being inappropriately applied to such a case, that it was the Government "defence" policy which was detrimental to the interest and safety of the state, and that the action and objectives of the Committee of 100 were, in fact, beneficial. It was also argued that civil disobedience was justified on such issues on moral grounds.

Questioned extensively by the Attorney-General, Michael Randle explained and justified civil disobedience against the existing nuclear weapons policy.[11] In his personal statement, Ian Dixon sought to justify civil disobedience, saying that "even though in this country we have certain democratic liberties which do not exist in other countries, it is necessary to step outside the law and to resort to unconstitutional actions."[12] Pat Pottle argued that civil disobedience was necessary if he were to avoid feelings of moral complicity in the present policy.[13] The judge refused to allow Pottle to question Archbishop Roberts, S.J., on the morality of civil disobedience. My own testimony was cut short before Pottle reached constitutional questions after several questions of non-violence were ruled out of order.

This all meant that there was *no* defence argument or evidence offered to the central point presented by the prosecution concerning whether or not people ought to be prosecuted for *organising*, as well as actually *committing*, civil disobedience in a parliamentary democracy. Although it is true that the judge ruled a considerable amount of the defence argument out of order, the fact is that the defence itself made no attempt to argue on this point, central though it was to the prosecution case and to the constitutional issues involved.

[7] *On Trial*, p. 2.
[8] *Ibid.*, p. 12.
[9] *Ibid.*
[10] *The Guardian*, July 13, 1962.
[11] *Ibid.*, p. 8.
[12] *Ibid.*, p. 9.
[13] *Ibid.*

V. Problems of Civil Disobedience in a Democracy.

Where ordinary civil liberties exist, organised civil disobedience is not a substitute for verbal persuasion and the use of the existing constitutional means of influencing governments. It is, rather, an alternative to political violence. This is basic for understanding its role in a democracy.

Organised large-scale civil disobedience inevitably presents certain problems to the Government and the majority. They cannot ignore it because of the dissenters' challenge in openly disobeying a law, with willingness to accept the legal penalties, in order to bring wider public attention to their case and in order to withdraw their consent and support from the policy they oppose.

Established governments will rarely feel they can tolerate open deliberate disobedience without their imposing the sanctions provided in the law for disobedience. This means that governments, operating from their established premises, must arrest the civil resisters and impose fines and sentences of imprisonment upon them. This is to be expected, and when this is done the civil resisters normally cannot complain. They must instead regard the sentences as a means of furthering their cause and strengthening their movement. Where civil disobedience is widespread the Government is compelled to provide the necessary enforcement personnel, administrative machinery, and punishment facilities to cope with the large number of disobedient subjects.

The enforcement problems for governments facing large-scale organised civil disobedience are peculiar, partly because deliberate, open, peaceful disobedience is not usual, but mainly because the dissenters not only are not afraid of the penalties but virtually ask to be arrested. Governments have therefore often reacted with some uncertainty.

The example of people willing to undergo penalties and hardships for their conscientious dissent may lead increasing numbers of the public to think about the issues for the first time. This thus encourages policies to be chosen consciously, rather than accepted passively. It may even result in the minority becoming the majority. In that case, of course, the change of policy may be made by the usual constitutional methods. Where the Government does not bow to the changed views, or does not allow the usual constitutional means for changing governments to be used, then the new majority of dissenters to Government policy have peaceful means of civil disobedience and other forms of non-violent action by which they can act peacefully to alter the policy or the Government and restore majority rule.

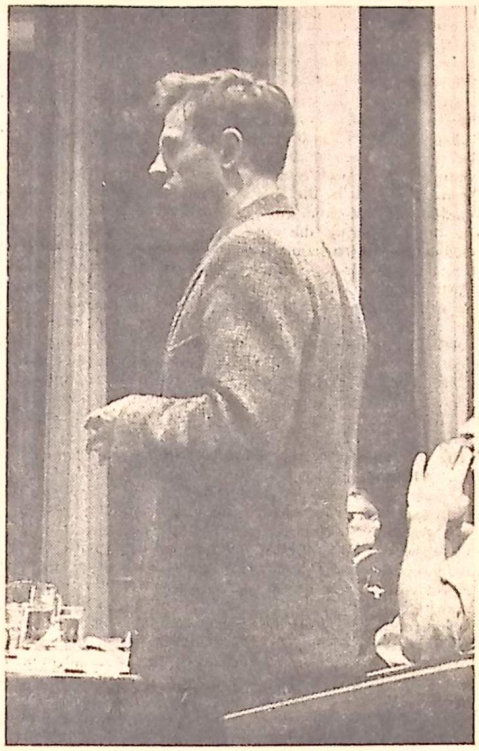
But it may not happen that the dissenters are successful in convincing the majority. In that case the minority cannot force the majority to accept the change of policy. There is no such thing as a "non-violent *coup d' état.*" Those who envisage that they could become some kind of incongruous "Gandhian Jacobins" and, while a clear minority, impose their will on the majority which believes in the existing policy are obviously ignorant of the nature of non-violent action and are harbouring ideas which are irresponsible and dangerous in the extreme.

If a policy is to be permanently secured by non-violent means it can only be done by building up conviction in its rightness among the population to the point where it has majority support and strength to carry through its policy and to defend it non-violently against minority attempts by violence to impose the old policy.

It is possible that a minority could by purely obstructionist non-violent tactics bring about the fall of a Government in a parliamentary system. But to think that this

Adolf Eichmann - obeyed orders

Raoul Salan - armed insurrection



Michael Randle - civil disobedience

would amount to victory is pure ignorance. This would not necessarily, nor even probably, bring about the desired new policy. With the majority still supporting the old policy and alienated from considering the minority's case by their obstructionism, a new and more repressive regime supporting the old policy could come to power - either constitutionally or by *coup d'état*. Obstructionism thus could lead to the minority becoming a still smaller minority with reduced chances of achieving its objectives.

If, as is unlikely, a minority Government should come to power favouring the new policy against the wishes of the majority, it could only maintain itself against the probably strong opposition on such a crucial issue by itself becoming repressive of the majority and depending for its existence in the last resort upon the very military means it allegedly opposed.

Understood in terms of the nature of civil disobedience, and of non-violent action in general, a minority cannot impose its will upon a majority which believes in its own policy. There is no substitute for quality and genuine strength in a non-violent movement, and there is no alternative to building up majority support for the views of the dissenters. If, therefore, non-violent action in general, and civil disobedience in particular, is to advance the minority dissenters' cause, it must conform to certain standards which not only make it effective in the long run but also simultaneously make it compatible with democracy.

V. Democratic Qualities of Civil Disobedience.

Civil disobedience withdraws support and obedience from a policy or regime in proportion to the numbers of citizens who disapprove of it and are willing to pay the price for that withdrawal - usually imprisonment. Given the maintenance of the quality of the action, the seriousness of the challenge of the civil disobedience to the Government is thus roughly in proportion to the numbers among the citizens who feel strongly enough on the issue to take part in it.

Organised civil disobedience combines certain qualities which have formerly been believed to be incompatible. It allows for direct, immediate militant action by those strongly dissenting from the established policy and who feel that they "must" act against it at once. This quality was formerly believed to be possessed only by political violence. With civil disobedience, however, there is no injury or death inflicted by the dissenters, and no destruction of property. There is respect for the opponents and for the majority. The dissent is expressed in an orderly and peaceful manner - important qualities of democracy. It has even been argued that civil disobedience involves a profound respect for the law itself, the disobedients acting openly and being willing to accept the legal penalty for disobedience as the price in a democracy for expressing extreme dissent in direct action.

All these are qualities which, it was formerly believed, were possessed only by adherence to the normal constitutional means of a parliamentary democracy. Civil disobedience, it is thus argued, combines the strengths of both direct action and gradualism in political conflicts while avoiding the undesirable moral and political consequences of both political violence and inaction in face of fundamental conflicts.

VII. The Choice: Violent or Non-violent Action:

The distinction between non-violent action in general and civil disobedience in particular and political violence cannot be overemphasised. The moral implications and immediate human consequences, as well as the long-run social and political effects are radically different. Civil disobedience is an attempt to act peacefully and democratically in cases of basic conflicts on which the minority finds itself unable to compromise on essentials or passively to acquiesce. It is resorted to only in cases of extreme dissent on which - in the absence of a non-violent alternative - the dissenters would very possibly have resorted to political violence, such as assassinations or bombings. Civil disobedience is thus not a substitute for conventional constitutional means, but for political violence.

It is, therefore, disturbing that the attempt is often made to equate civil disobedience and violence. For instance, the judge, in his summing up at the "Secrets" trial, said:

> "Great emphasis has been laid upon the fact that in this campaign strict directions were given that the campaign was to be conducted in a non-violent manner. Members of the jury, if a man deliberately commits a crime it is wholly immaterial whether he does so by non-violent or violent methods, unless the use of violence is an essential ingredient of the crime. . . . It is quite immaterial if in fact they all agreed to enter upon this air station whether they did so by violent or non-violent methods."[14]

In a legal sense admittedly, the judge's statement is corect; the breaking of the law is the breaking of the law. However, the six were not being tried for actually committing civil disobedience, but for organising it. Such a prosecution is based upon a view of the social and political consequences of that act, and here the question of whether the means are violent or non-violent *is* relevant to whether they should be tried on that charge.

For in considering the constitutional question of whether or not people should be prosecuted for *organising* civil disobedience, the question of whether the dissent is violent or not is a highly important one. The attempt to equate the two techniques, by ignoring their different consequences and implications, can only be seen as based upon ignorance of these differences or a desire to crush the expression of dissent by civil disobedience at all costs.

Another example of this questionable equating of non-violent with violent action was seen in the appeal to the Lords, where civil disobedience was likened to sabotage. Yet there was - to my knowledge - no reference to "sabotage" in the original trial of the six where it would have been easy to refute it. It is quite clear that the Lords in pronouncing judgment found it possible to stretch the Official Secrets Act, 1911 - which was never intended to deal with prosecuting organisers of such things as non-violent civil disobedience - to make it usable against the six by equating their intended action with "sabotage."

Lord Reid, for example, said that the side note to section 1 (1), "Penalties for spying," could not be used as an aid to construction so as to limit the scope of the action (that is to spying only). "Moreover, it is impossible to suppose that this section does not apply to sabotage, and what was intended to be done in this case was a kind of temporary sabotage."[15]

Lord Radcliffe, concurring, said:

> "The saboteur, just as much as the spy in the ordinary sense, is contemplated as an offender under the Act. But, if so (*sic*), the Appellants were saboteurs in this case, for . . . it was their avowed purpose to interfere with and obstruct the operation of this airfield. . . . The question upon which this appeal turns is whether they were any the less saboteurs within the range of the Act because they wished to use their obstruction and interference as a demonstration in the hope that through some long process of agitation and persuasion the policies they canvassed would be adopted."[16] Lord Devlin similarly referred to "sabotage" in his concurring judgment.[17]

It would appear then that this was the basis upon which a law designed for dealing with spying and sabotage was interpreted to allow it to be used for prosecuting organisers of non-violent civil disobedience - a method of protest new on the political arena for which existing legislation did not apparently otherwise allow. But this equation of "sabotage" with "non-violent civil disobedience" is a blatant distortion of the facts. If this was, as it appears, the basis on which prosecution under the Official Secrets Act was justified, it is quite possible that in a future case a better informed judge or jury could dismiss such a prosecution.

"Sabotage," according to the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, is defined as "The malicious damaging or destruction of an employer's property by workmen during a strike or the like; hence *gen.* any malicious or wanton damage." Civil disobedience is a very different thing. There are many reasons why sabotage is inconsistent with non-violent action, and why its introduction into such a movement would seriously weaken it. The equation of the two, unless backed by unquestionable evidence, must be assumed to be due to blatant ignorance or else a deliberate attempt to create a false impression to divert attention from the real issues.

Another false understanding of civil disobedience was shown by Lord Radcliffe's concurring judgment. Speaking of the appellants' intentions, he said: "Nothing short of an obstruction would have suited their purpose."[18] In civil disobedience, however, it is not the actual successful committing of the intended specific act which is the most important. It is the *attempt* to do so.

For example, in India, in 1930, when there were massive attempts to manufacture salt illegally, if the person was arrested before the making of the salt was completed, this did not defeat his object, for the salt tax law had been violated by his attempt, and the State had demonstrated that in order to maintain its policies it was necessary to arrest thousands of peaceful subjects.

This revealed the normally hidden violence of the system, trained the population in resistance and further alienated the people from the Government.

Similarly, if anti-racial-segregation demonstrators in the Deep South are arrested *as they enter* a segregated waiting room instead

[14] *On Trial*, p. 12.

[15] *The Times*, July 13, 1962.

[16] *Ibid.*

[17] *The Guardian*, July 13, 1962.

[18] *The Times*, July 13, 1962.

of *after* they have been in it for a while, their action has not been defeated but has achieved its essential purpose.

If the numbers of disobedient subjects grow so large, owing to decreasing support for the government's policy, or there is a "change of heart" in the opposition, so that the dissenters are ultimately permitted to continue the specific act without interference, so much the better from their standpoint. But—and this point is important in considering the role of civil disobedience in a parliamentary democracy—it is the *attempt* to commit the act which constitutes the civil disobedience and if all the demonstrators are arrested as soon as this attempt is made and outward formal "order" is thus quickly restored—thus satisfying the government—the act has *still* achieved its purpose in being an act of defiance and of withdrawal of consent which the government has been forced to recognise.

VIII. A Democratic Expression of Extreme Dissent

The answer to our original question, is organised civil disobedience democratic? thus gradually becomes clearer. Basic to that answer is our view of democracy. It involves, of course, basic civil liberties and respect for both the minority and the majority.

But democracy, as I see it, means essentially that the citizens have a *genuine* voice in determining the course of their own lives and of the policies of their government and country. With the present increasing centralisation of all kinds of power, the active participation of the citizenry—basic to democracy—is more important than ever.

Equally important, democracy means that social and political changes are to be made without resort to political violence. Parliamentary institutions have served as a means toward this end. It was always clear, however, that these were not the *sole* means of making peaceful changes.

No one questions the democratic qualities of a public protest meeting, distribution of leaflets, publication of political articles and books, a picket line or a strike, a petition to the government, or a campaign to educate the public on a particular issue. All these actions may be aimed at influencing the majority, the parliament and the government. But they are all clearly *extra-parliamentary*. This does not make them less democratic. Similarly, organised civil disobedience is not intrinsically undemocratic because it too is extra-parliamentary. Civil disobedience is often dismissed as coercive, but, as we have noted, though it may cause difficulties to the government and the majority, *minority* civil disobedience cannot *force* a government to reverse its policies if it and the majority really believe in them and are determined to carry them out.

In his summing up in the Official Secrets trial of the six members of the Committee of 100 in February 1962, the Attorney-General, expressing concern at what might happen were civil disobedience to become more widespread, said:

> "I ask you to consider what would happen if other bodies adopted the same course. If that happened, it would be an end, would it not, to the rule of law. It would lead to the end of democracy, to anarchy and possibly dictatorship."[19]

It is my contention that this is simply not true. As I have argued, rather than destroying democracy, the introduction of the right to organise civil disobedience would strengthen it by meeting one of its major existing weaknesses—the absence of a democratic means of expressing extreme dissent—and reduce the more serious dangers to democracy posed by passivity and political violence. Rather than being horrified at the prospect of other groups adopting civil disobedience one might be gratified that they had thereby rejected political violence with its anti-social and anti-democratic effects.

Organised civil disobedience is somewhat comparable on the political level with strikes in the industrial field, except that in the former only a portion of the persons involved withdraw their co-operation with the system. Strikes are designed to take place when established procedures for dealing with disputes have failed to produce agreements. They, too, are a substitute for violent action, such as murdering the employer or bombing the factory. Instead, the men non-violently withdraw their co-operation with the opponent. However misused strikes have been at times, it is generally agreed that the right to strike is an essentially democratic right.

Even so, there are of course sanctions against strikes. While refusing to work the workers get no wages and this, though not a legal sanction, operates to discourage strikes except where the issue is deeply felt. Similarly in organised civil disobedience, sanctions exist which would in a much greater degree discourage people from practising it except in extreme cases.

The numbers of groups, therefore, likely to adopt civil disobedience are not large, being limited to those who feel sufficiently deeply about the issue to be willing to accept imprisonment and other suffering for their refusal passively to submit.[20] If the dissent is that deeply felt it is desirable that the group should have some strong, but peaceful, means of expressing its objections.

I am therefore suggesting that our present democratic system be improved by making provision for the expression of extreme dissent through recognition of the right to *organise* civil disobedience with no prosecutions being made for such organising and promoting. The *committing* of civil disobedience would of course by definition continue to be illegal, and as long as arrests and prosecutions were made under the law chosen for disobedience they would be regarded as fair and reasonable within the framework of existing parliamentary democracy. This would provide the society with a democratic outlet for extreme dissent and with a kind of barometer by which the extent and intensity of extreme dissent would be measured. Organised civil disobedience thus would provide an orderly peaceful substitute for political violence with its anti-democratic qualities.

On the other hand, the attempt itself to *prevent* the peaceful expression of radical dissent by organised civil disobedience poses grave threats to democracy. By interfering with such organisation the government forces the society to restrict the normal civil liberties which a dissenting group may wish to use to discuss their views or to promote a demonstration by civil disobedience.

Permission for meetings to be held in Trafalgar Square, a traditional site for free speech, has been refused when assurances were not granted that civil disobedience would be neither discussed from the platform, nor any literature distributed advocating it during the meeting. The giving out of leaflets and the holding of poster parades, have been stopped when they referred to civil disobedience. The first political police raids for some time on people's homes and offices took place.

If, on the other hand, the approach I have advocated were adopted, while prosecutions for committing civil disobedience would be quite in order, the above restrictions on normal civil liberties would be quite unnecessary. Lifting these restrictions could thus at certain stages of a movement considerably ease and simplify the task of the police. At times in the past when restrictions were placed on civil liberties, one result was an increase in the numbers committing civil disobedience, for people then saw a connection between that act and the preservation of freedom. At times, such restrictions have simply enlarged the scope of civil disobedience, by making it possible to commit it by holding prohibited meetings, distributing prohibited literature, etc.

But what if a government faced with a significant movement of extreme dissent persists in making organised orderly civil disobedience not only illegal but seriously attempts to make it impossible? Unless knowledge of the principles, theory and application of non-violent action are widely permeated throughout the movement and population, there is a strong likelihood of the movement organising itself on an "underground," i.e. secret, basis.

This, as I have already argued in this journal (Dec. 29, 1961), would have serious consequences for the movement as well as for the society. It would probably lead to a numerically smaller but more desperate movement, tending to use whatever means it could, very possibly including acts of political violence.

As Gandhi said when the British were so furious at his 1930 civil disobedience movement—would they prefer violence? That is in fact the alternative in such cases of radical conflict, and unfortunately it is often the case that rulers *do* prefer their protesting subjects to revolt with violence, for they are more easily crushed and discredited when they do.

This development would, however, be disastrous both for the cause of the dissenting group, for the society, and destructive of democracy. The chances of it occurring will be greatly reduced if it is recognised that a democratic society requires some means of expressing extreme dissent and that this need can best be met by a legal recognition of the right to organise civil disobedience to do so. Whether this is accepted may depend upon whether the citizens and government are more interested in suppressing dissent or in maintaining and improving a democratic society.

IX. Standards for Civil Disobedience in a Democracy

When organised civil disobedience is to be practised in a parliamentary democracy, there must then be certain standards of behaviour to which *both* sides must conform if fair play is to be observed and if the democratic qualities of that society are to be maintained and enriched. The failure of either side to conform to these may severely threaten the democratic qualities of that society. I tentatively suggest the following standards:

For the non-violent actionists:

(1) The action must be absolutely non-violent in all circumstances, in face of all provocation, retaliation and repressive measures. The actionists ought even to seek to avoid engendering permanent animosity and hostility and to maintain friendly relations with all involved (while recognising that temporary hostility may despite all efforts sometimes be aroused by the mere existence of dissent).

(2) The organisation responsible for laying the plans for the action must operate openly and above board. All plans for action must be revealed publicly in advance of the action, including to the police and other relevant governmental agencies.

(3) As long as prosecution is brought under the law or regulation chosen for disobedience, the actionists must be willing to accept the penalties provided in the law for disobedience, such as fines or imprisonment.

(4) Except where brutality, attempts at humiliation or other unjust treatment have occurred, or in very special cases, the prisioner should co-operate with the police and prison authorities from the time of his arrest. Imprisonment is seen as the penalty the democrat must accept for practising civil disobedience as a means of furthering his convictions.

(5) The non-violent actionists must behave in a disciplined, dignified manner in all circumstances.

(6) The demonstrators will not seek to be simply obstructionists nor to bring down a government supported by the majority.

For the government:

(1) Where a law is not being violated, the non-violent action must be allowed to proceed peacefully without interference. Basic civil liberties, including the right to picket, distribute leaflets, hold parades, public meetings, etc., must not be interefered with, even when these advertise civil disobedience.

(2) The penalties imposed on the disobedient demonstrators must be limited to the maximum—and this must be reasonable—contained in the law chosen for disobedience and laws not intended to deal with such behaviour must not be invoked.

(3) Extra-legal measures, such as beatings, shootings, brutalities, etc., either before or after arrest must in no circumstances be permitted.

(4) Disproportionate punishment of a few only of the demonstrators or organisers must be regarded as selective justice and hence unfair.

(5) The right to organise and practice collective civil disobedience, subject to the above standards, must be recognised as a peaceful democratic substitute for political violence.

(6) While conforming to the above standards, a government is justified in arresting and sentencing demonstrators practising civil disobedience under the normal provisions of the law chosen for disobedience.

With both sides conforming to such standards as these, regardless of the rights and wrongs of the disagreements, the contest while admittedly causing inconveniences to the government and the majority will enrich the ability of the democracy to deal with extreme dissent in a democratic manner.

This set of "standards" is nothing radically new, but amounts essentially to a return to the actual practice in London during the first two demonstrations by the Committee of 100. In both cases there was no restriction placed on advanced publicity. Trafalgar Square was available for an advance meeting and assembly point, and demonstrators marched down Whitehall accompanied by police. In the first case no arrests were made and in the second, over 800 people were arrested. From the standpoint of democracy, these were far more creative ways of dealing with extreme dissent than by the later prosecutions under the Official Secrets Act.

X. Conclusion

My general proposal, that the organising of civil disobedience be permitted in a parliamentary system, admittedly involves a modification of some existing policies and perhaps even legal concepts. But, I would argue, it would enrich and strengthen the democratic system by providing an answer to the problem which existing democratic theory and practice has never really faced—i.e. the problem of a means to express extreme dissent.

The development of non-violent action, including civil disobedience, in facing conflicts within the society may, in turn, help the country to resolve other problems. Civil disobedience is not only a means of achieving the just consideration of minority views. It could also assist in providing a means—along with other forms of non-violent action—by which the majority itself could act to defend the society and constitutional government when liberty is threatened, for example, by *coup d'etat*, for which there is also at present no constitutional answer. At present, military action which may lead to civil war is the only means of dealing with it. But if the army along with a minority of the citizens supports the *coup*, then the majority is virtually helpless against it.

The use of civil disobedience and other forms of non-violent action within the society could thus help to prepare people as a whole for meeting such crises as this, and even invasion, by producing experience in the application of an alternative technique of struggle. The country as a whole would thus be more capable of instituting effective action against internal or external threats to its liberty.

[19] *On Trial*, p. 11.

[20] Whether, and if so, how non-violent sanctions might be developed in government to replace legal sanctions dependent upon violence is a separate question; we are not here attempting to describe an ideal non-violent society but to make certain modifications in the present system which will improve it in the right direction and on which some general agreement might conceivably be possible at an early date.

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ART IN SCOTLAND

A PAINTER OF STATURE

One-man show at Citizens'

By Emilio Coia

Painters—thinking painters—with a good-going natural talent do not nowadays find much difficulty in assimilating and applying with effect, some of the lessons taught by the pioneering spirits who created the modern movement and who struggled relentlessly to make their discoveries understandable and acceptable.

Every other week some painter somewhere shows—by competent if uninspired example—he has absorbed the significance of, say, Van Gogh's yellow, Bonnard's radiance, Matisse's orange and pink, Klee's fantasies or De Stael's succinct simplifications.

DIVIDING LINE

The general tendency, it would seem, among living younger painters is to concentrate on the dividing line between the figureative and the abstract, and the less talented of them usually vacillate dangerously within that limbo.

Tom Hutcheson, whose one-man show of paintings is now to be seen in the foyer and exhibition room of the Citizens' Theatre, Glasgow, is artistically more figurative than abstract, and nearly always most successfully when the former element remains recognisable.

Mr Hutcheson is a painter whose stature as an artist has of late increased quite considerably, and the sheer decorative value of his work is high and cannot be gainsayed. Almost,

CECIL BEATON'S PRE-WEDDING PORTRAIT OF PRINCESS

MARCHERS ARE CONFRONTED WITH THE LONG WALL OF THE LAW

A wave of Aldermaston to London ban-the-bomb marchers is met by a long wall of policemen in Whitehall yesterday.

Second lucky escape for driver

SCOTS competition driver Andrew McCracken had his second lucky escape in 20 days at the weekend.

He limped out of his shattered E-type Jaguar with bruises and torn hands after an amazing "ricochet" at more than 90 miles an hour on the R.S.A.C. Rest and Be Thankful Hill Climb, near Arrochar.

The accident, which held up the meeting for more than half an hour, occurred on the "hump and bump," less than half-way up the one-mile climb.

The car left the ground, then bounced off the bankings on both sides of the narrow track. The car was badly damaged, but

ANDREW McCRACKEN
Ricochet

McCracken was held securely by safety straps.

Earlier this month, McCracken, from Langside Road, Bothwell, Lanarkshire, had another escape, when his Volkswagen somersaulted three times in the International Scottish Rally.

Fastest time of the day—56.6sec. —was by civil engineer Peter Meldrum (29), from Lincoln, in a Lotus-Allard.

Other results: Racing cars up to 500 c.c., F. William (Cooper); 1,050 c.c. J. T. Payne (Cooper); 2,000 c.c., T. R. Cispham (Lotus); over 2,000 c.c. J. J. Macklin (Cooper Buick). Sports cars up to 1,500 c.c., T. B. Christie (Austin Cooper); 2,000 c.c. R. C. S. Brown (Lotus Elan); over 2,000 c.c., T. E. Sleigh (Jaguar).

NO PRAMS ON SUNDAY, SAYS MINISTER

Express Staff Reporter

PARENTS on a Scots island have been told: "Don't take babies for a walk in their prams on Sunday."

The "pram ban" arose at a recent baptismal service in the Free Presbyterian Church in Stornoway.

The congregation was reminded of the rule and an elder told one young couple not to take their child to the baptism in the pram or to take a hired car to the church.

Lorry-driver Kenneth Fraser, of Bayhead Street, Stornoway, whose baby son was baptised, said:

WORSHIP

"I suppose this was just to remind me of the rules of our Church. I took my wife and child to the service in my own van."

The minister of the church, the Rev. Donald Macleod, said: "This is not a new rule but a long-standing one in our Church. We do not believe that parents should take their children for walks in the pram on Sunday, but believe they should spend the day in private and public worship.

"We also object to them taking a hired car to the church for baptism as it involves somebody working for payment or reward on the Sabbath."

Joy for Joyce

Secretary Joyce McCrindle, of Murroes Road, Drumoyne, Glasgow, who was 20 yesterday, has won the Mary Adam open entrance singing scholarship to the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and £300.

Aboard the 'Rogue'

Actor Cochran and companions aboard Rogue on earlier voyage. On her last trip, Rogue sailed with a dead man, starving girls . . .

Bride with a broken heart

HER BOY DIES ON WEDDING DAY

By ALAN BURNS

WEDDING presents that will never be used filled a house yesterday . . . a house that will never be lived in by the young couple who furnished it with loving care.

For groom-to-be John Curran (24), of Raith Drive, Bellshill, Lanarkshire, was killed by a bus in South Bridge Street, Bathgate, at the weekend—hours before his wedding.

John and his bride-to-be Magdalene Rooney (23), of Beechgrove Avenue, Viewpark, Uddingston, spent all their spare time in the past three weeks decorating their future home.

Yesterday, the house, in Raith Drive—a few yards away from where John lived with his widowed mother, Mrs. Susan Curran, and his sister — lay deserted.

Relatives and friends comforted Mrs. Curran and her daughter.

'DON'T KNOW'

At Magdalene's home, her father, Isaac Rooney, said: "My daughter is broken. She still finds it [illegible] Mo believe."

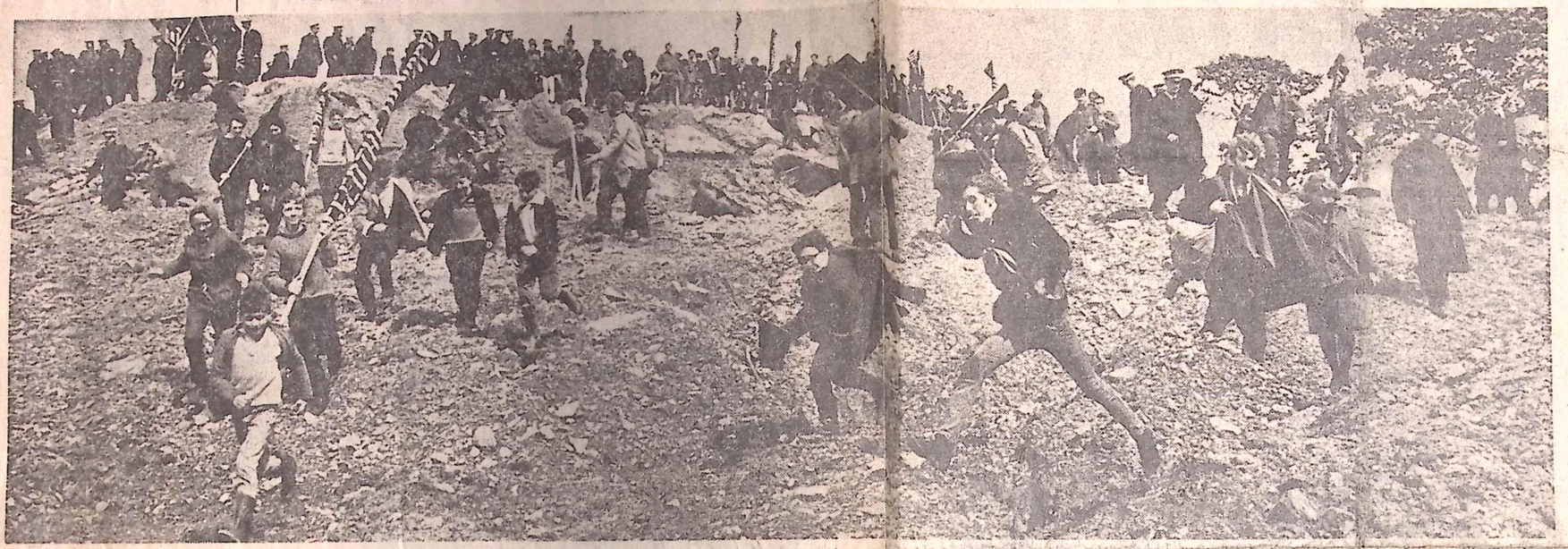
"I don't know [illegible] thwill happen to the presents [illegible] m their home . . . they will [illegible] such a happy [illegible]

John and [illegible] spent [illegible] in [illegible]

FEMALES ARE M[illegible]
AVOCATIO[illegible]
STEVE[illegible]

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN TOBACCONISTS BENSON & PLAYER LTD

COMMITTEE OF 100 ON THE MARCH . . . AND A CHARGE AGAINST THE DARK BLUE BRIGADE



Police, their ranks broken by the charge, turn to chase demonstrators making for the Nato base at Faslane

Scenes at Faslane —then 38 in night court

By WILLIAM AITKEN

WITH guitars and banners they had marched . . . now it's a charge against the "dark blue brigade."

Over boulders, through mud, race bar-the-bomb demonstrators.

It began as a demonstration organised by the Scottish Committee of 100 at the Nato base at Faslane, on the Gareloch . . . and ended in chaos with 38 arrests.

The demonstrators had charged as the police lined up outside the base.

The blue line was broken and the stampede for the base was on.

But inside the compound was another shock for the demonstrators . . . more police and Navy vans to help drive them off to police cells in Dumbarton.

£165 in fines

A special court was held in Dumbarton on Saturday night to have the affair cleared up before the Queen's visit to the town today.

Twenty-eight of the 38 arrested were fined a total of £165 after pleading guilty to breach of the peace.

Eight others pleaded not guilty and had their cases continued for trial. Two more were juveniles.

YESTERDAY instead of the expected "invasion" of folk singers and guitar strummers, Helensburgh — bedecked with flags for the royal visit—was all quiet.

None of the demonstrators, it seemed, felt like demonstrating. Work at the base went on as usual with security men and police idle.

A police spokesman said: "There have been no incidents in the area at all today."

Harbour search

A three-day search of Lerwick Harbour by police and a frogman failed to find Norwegian fisherman Ingebrigt Lowik (33), who went missing from his vessel, Jaro, after returning from a dance early on Friday morning.

Stars told George of

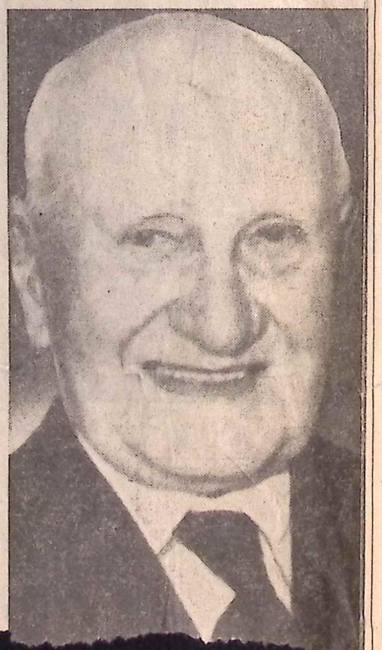
£1,429 win

BANFFSHIRE house wife Mrs. Lexie [illegible]Kenzie told her husband [illegible] his horoscope showed [illegible]ey in store for him.

[illegible] won half [illegible]prize.

COUPLE VANISH AFTER WEDDING

'Groom John (91) in hiding



[illegible] Reporter

[illegible] Mr. John [illegible]re his [illegible]he

Itsh awful when you loshe your falsh teef

Express Staff Reporter

IT'S not really something to smile about. And 1,009 Glasgow folk certainly wouldn't.

For that's how many lost their false teeth last year. And it cost £6,365 to put the smile back on their faces.

Reasons given for the loss of the teeth ranged from "Thrown out with the rubbish" and "fell into the fire" to "put through the wringer" and "chewed by a dog."

There was also "larking at judo practice" and "lost from inside of driving glove."

Explanations given to the Glasgow Executive Council of the National Health Service by the toothless included—"I coughed out my teeth in Argyle Street and was too embarrassed to pick them up."

And one fashion conscious customer complained: "My teeth are beautiful and a perfect fit, but really . . . they're just [illegible]me."

DOUGLAS HAY
Excited about trip

Academy champs

Morrison's Academy combined cadet force are this year's Scottish Schools' unofficial pipe band champions. A month ago the Crieff band became the West of Scotland Schools' champions and on Friday night won the East of Scotland title.

DOUGLAS KILLED ON HOLIDAY EVE

Express Staff Reporter

DOUGLAS HAY (8) had looked forward for weeks to the start of a holiday today.

But yesterday his parents sadly unpacked their luggage—their plans shattered by his death.

Douglas died on Saturday evening after his pedal cycle was in collision with a car in Eskview Crescent, Musselburgh, not far from his home in Riverside Gardens.

FOR BIRTHDAY

Neighbours ran to tell Mrs. June Hay. Douglas, an only child, was taken to the Sick Children's Hospital, then to the Royal Infirmary, where he died shortly after.

Said his father, Mr. James Hay, a wireworks manager, yesterday: "We had all our luggage packed ready to go to Southport. Douglas was very excited about the trip.

"We got him the bicycle for his seventh birthday at the beginning of last year.

[illegible]ing Yet Another NEW design in our [illegible]DY-MADE LOOSE COV[illegible]

Peace News

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Defence review battle of service chiefs

More bases in Asia?

"Britain ready to quit east of Suez," said Sunday's *Observer*. "Britain's defence review likely to be anticlimax," said the *Guardian* on Monday. And on Tuesday the *Daily Sketch* asked: "Is the navy to be sunk?"

All this speculation arises out of this week's visit to Washington of Mr Denis Healey, the Minister of Defence. And although the headlines seem to tell some wildly different stories, the defence correspondents agree on some things.

It is agreed that the British government cannot afford to go on spending £320 million a year on its forces in Aden, Singapore and other points in Asia. It is agreed that the Americans want us to stay there. What is not yet clear *is exactly what the British government will offer the Americans, in exchange for what degree of financial help. In particular, it is not known how far the government shares the American view that it is necessary to contain China.*

Andrew Wilson in the *Observer* has been the most forthright. He says that Britain will abandon Aden by 1968, and Singapore by the 1970s, and that the British government would never accept the military containment of China, which President Johnson and Defence Secretary McNamara want to see established on a line running from Korea and Formosa to the Himalayas.

Beyond this, he becomes more cautious. It is likely, he says, that the United States would accept the British policy, aiming at "promoting peace and stability in areas where disorder would favour aggression from China or any other source." This would involve a chain of Anglo-American bases across the Indian Ocean, terminating in an air base at Darwin in Australia. This project can only work if America helps pay for it. America has already offered some help, including seven-eighths of the cost of the Indian Ocean bases and an option on a second-hand aircraft-carrier; but Britain is holding out for more.

This line of argument is echoed in several quarters, with varying degrees of approval. In Monday's *Daily Telegraph*, Julian Amery, the right-wing Conservative MP, argues that a British presence in the east is essential in order to protect British investments from the threat of confiscation by Communist or nationalist regimes; he wants other European countries to share the costs. And the *Guardian* said in an editorial on Tuesday:

"East of Suez we shall be in partnership with the United States. This must mean the continuation of existing plans to develop a co-ordinated chain of island bases in the Indian Ocean."

Whitehall has indignantly denied Monday's *Guardian* report that the defence review has not gone far enough for the one-day Washington talks to be very fruitful. What emerges from the talks remains to be seen; but the press speculation is no doubt very useful to Mr Healey, who will be able to use it as evidence of the pressure he is under to cut defence costs, and so in turn increase his pressure for an American subsidy.

When the White Paper appears next month, the biggest public controversy will doubtless rage over the changes it proposes in military organisation and equipment. In this debate, interested pressure groups will be very active. Current suggestions are that the aircraft carrier lobby has lost its battle, and carriers will vanish; but it is hardly *conceivable that the Navy will accept its virtual abolition without a fight. Similarly, the British Aircraft Corporation has been putting up strong resistance against* the proposal to buy F-111 reconnaissance bombers from America; it appears to have been rewarded by the reduction of the proposed order from 120 aircraft to 60 and perhaps even 30. Talk of an Anglo-French replacement in the 1970s has revived.

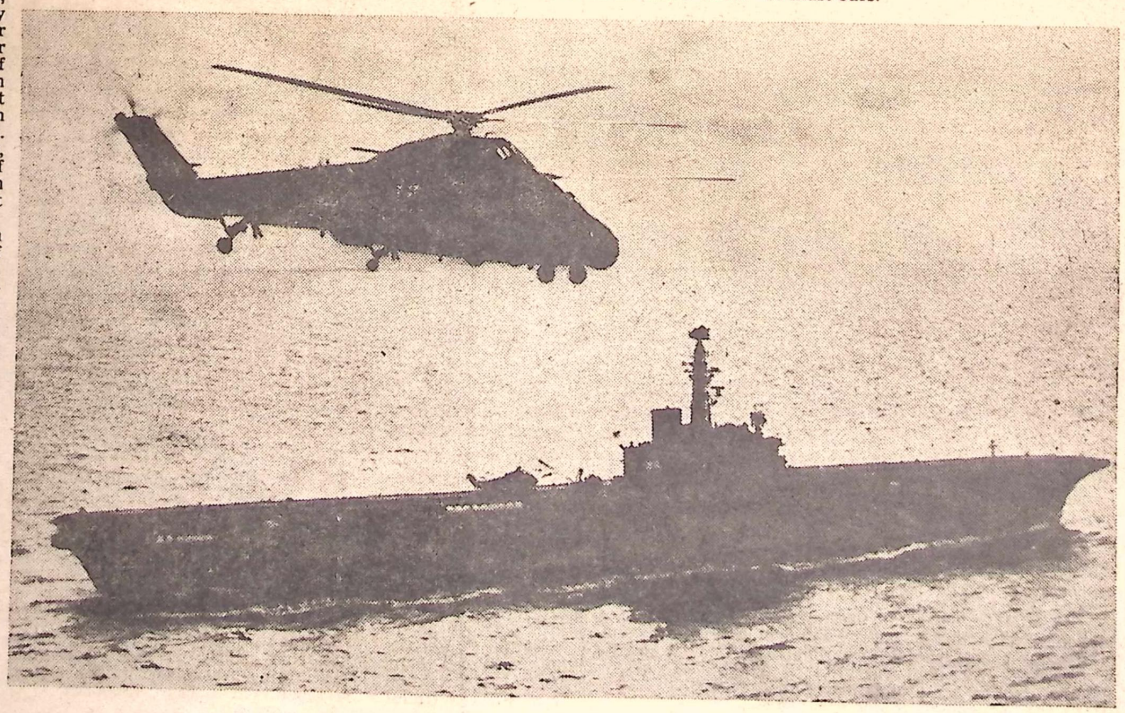
On the domestic front, the winding-up of the Territorial Army is not to be as far-reaching as was originally planned; there will still be some kind of Home Guard, with rather vague duties which include a "post-nuclear" role. The TA drill halls will presumably remain after all. The promised White Paper on civil defence has not yet appeared.

In all this, there is a danger that the claims of service departments will be fought out with the economists, and that the policy issue will be ignored. And yet this White Paper could be the most important for years. This could be the point at which the government committed this country to maintaining forces on a line of bases in Asia, inextricably tied in with the United States. For all Britain's protestations that this decision was simply intended to "promote peace and stability," it would inevitably be regarded as being part and parcel of America's policy of containing China. Perhaps the members of the British government who disagree with America's China policy could accept this development in its sheep's clothing; could the Chinese or any other Asian peoples be expected to do so? How would the white man's alliance of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the US handle its public relations in Asia? Would the Japanese people agree to being rearmed as an Asian bulwark of such an alliance?

In effect, this plan would create a front-line throughout Asia, and it would turn what are partly local disputes like the Indonesia-Malaysia conflict into great power disputes. The British government should be aware of these dangers, and this should make it think twice about venturing into this new commitment. It is impossible to say where it might lead; already, there are suggestions that as part of the bargain, Johnson and McNamara want Britain to send a "large token force" to Vietnam.

If the defence review is seen as a matter of cost alone, then an Anglo-American solution could be a way out. Even then, there is room for doubt. If it is seen as a political and moral problem as well as an economic one, it looks quite different. Why should we spend public money provocatively "defending" private investments in colonial and ex-colonial territories? Why should we help America encircle China? How will our introduction of more armaments into the area help to promote peace and stability among the Asian nations?

These are the kind of questions which need asking between now and February 22, when the Defence White Paper appears. They will need asking after it appears. We need voices as persuasive and persistent as those of the RAF lobby, the Navy lobby, the British Aircraft Corporation, the rubber and oil industries and the United States government if we are to be heard. And if the Defence White Paper is an anticlimax - that is, if it reserves all the major policy decisions for a further stage of the review - this will be no reason to feel relieved. The other voices will still be heard, and so must ours.



Are aircraft carriers doomed? The British aircraft carrier, Albion, fitted out for a "commando role", on trials in January 1965 before taking Far East duties.

Letters to the Editor

Oriental Jews

Although I am deeply grateful to *Peace News* (December 24) for drawing its readers' attention to the distressing communal situation in Israel, I would like to question one sentence in your article. "The authorities are making strenuous efforts, through education and resettlement, to Europeanise (the Oriental Jews); *but* the charges of discrimination exist." (My emphasis.) The point is surely that discrimination exists not despite the attempts made to Europeanise Orientals, *but because of them.* For as long as European Jews are unable to respect their Oriental brethren as Orientals the whole tragic and ironic situation will continue to entrench itself more deeply into the ethos of this people whose country had been intended to be different.

May I take this opportunity of mentioning that I would be delighted to make contact with any readers of *Peace News* in England and elsewhere who would be prepared to help in our work for inter-cultural understanding?

Michael Selzer,
Council of the Sepharadi Community,
Jerusalem, Israel.

Peace action

Regarding Mark Newns' letter (January 7), I do not have with me at the time of writing my article on last year's Faslane demonstration, but I believe that I fully agreed with the idea of a "walk-on." What I was criticising was the failure, on the part of the civil disobeyors, to turn this action into another, equally moral and appropriate one, when the original objective had been thwarted. As Mark Newns observed, I used "satyagraha" three times in the piece. At the same time I tried to prevent this term taking on any particular meaning, which it was never the intention of Gandhi that it should have. I explicitly referred to children having been able to implement it better than many of the Faslane participants, not because children have a higher moral understanding, but because they are less capable of duplicity. Whatever qualifying words we attach to "non-violence" - resistance, direct action, assistance, and so on - a fundamental obligation of the philosophy is "not to do harm that good may come of it." The distinction between a vandal and an "actionist" is determined not only by a comparison of ends (which may be identical) but of means, and whatever situational objectives we may have, the basic tenet remains unalterable.

From my observations at Faslane, I was not convinced that this tenet was observed.

I asked in my article whether the purpose of Faslane was to make a display, or an end to the Polaris base. I do not think the two are mutually exclusive, but the kind of dedication needed to achieve the one must often differ considerably from that needed to achieve the other: it is the former which must grow out of the latter - if it comes at all. (I believe it should.) As Mark Newns says, "the main value of campaigning is to communicate non-violence to society." Unfortunately the main value of non-violence is often seen to be little more than the campaigning. My suggestion for non-violent elites was an ill-phrased, and ill-advised one. However I was including under this term, those groups which are involved in *reconstruction,* and to whom non-violent means are as vital as non-violent aims. The peace factory mentioned by Mark, together with the peace action centres (one of which I suggested might be established in Gareloch) are examples. There is nothing of the conventional Pareto-type "elite" about these organic growing-points.

I had hoped that the Stepney Hostel mentioned in an appeal in this paper (December 31, 1965) might become a similar centre of reconstruction. That is why the appeal was addressed to *Peace News* readers. Cable Street, where the hostel is now situated, is an enclave of violence and dereliction near which one or more men are found dying from exposure each month. In the course of two weeks last summer, a man was stabbed close to dying a few yards from the hostel; another was burned to death when the house opposite was petrol-bombed, and a third man attempted suicide on the doorstep. Peter Neville, in his letter of January 14, says that to help these "lame-dogs" "what is needed is not to stop up the leak in social welfare but to improve the existing services." He suggests "political action of the King Hill type."

I hope he will remember that, when there are no existing statutory (and largely irrelevant voluntary) services to speak of, and when there is no-one already in the area to implement the action he suggests, the early efforts and appeals of those dedicated to "working peace" are, bound to seem futile or dissipated.

Roger Moody,
42 Minto Street, Edinburgh 9.

Radical Alliance

Your editorial (January 14) committing *Peace News* to the Radical Alliance in Hull is really not good enough. No-one could disagree with the government's policies at home and abroad more than I; and I have not hesitated to criticise in *Tribune* and elsewhere. That does not mean that I follow you in supporting Richard Gott's candidature at Hull. I am less worried that his vote will lead to the defeat of the Labour candidate than that his vote will be derisory. But what worries me most is that Richard Gott and his supporters, mainly from outside Hull, will isolate themselves still further from the main body of the Labour movement in this way. By our previous association with many of them, the job of the rest of us on the left working inside the Labour Party will be made that much more difficult; and I don't mean because of incurring Transport House displeasure but because of offending the loyalty and understanding of the great body of decent Labour Party members and supporters.

Your distinction of cause and occasion if Gott's intervention at Hull led to the fall of the Labour government is not only too subtle, but in fact incorrect. You know as well as I do that the swing of votes in a country where political opinion is largely divided in almost equal shares between two main parties, depends enormously on the precise occasion and timing of an election and on the propaganda surrounding that occasion which creates the mood for it.

I think we should agree that a more radical policy would probably win an election for Labour more decisively than a less radical policy; but this means that we have to shift the Labour government into a more radical position. Only the Labour movement can do that; Richard Gott's arguments at Hull will not do that; nothing less than a massive vote for him at Hull would help.

Richard Gott won't get a massive vote at Hull because he has no local base; the left in Hull has largely refused to support him. It is pointless for you to talk about the Radical Alliance having "organising ability, energy and the main strands of an intelligent policy." If it has done no work in the locality to build up a basis of support by uniting the left forces that exist locally; its appearance in Hull can only be divisive. A "radical alliance" exists only in name. Its vote will be derisory - and I mean a few hundred - and we shall all suffer from the fact.

For you to end your argument by saying that "any politician who uses a relatively small vote for Richard Gott to belittle the anti-war movement will be a dishonest politician" is not an argument but just a noise. It may be dishonest, but the point is that such belittling will be far more telling than your saying "Boo! dishonest!" to the belittlers. If *Peace News* is going to descend from Olympus into the political arena, it will have to learn that political leadership cannot be conducted from above, but must be built up from below.

Michael Barratt Brown,
Robin Hood Farm,
Baslow, nr Bakewell,
Derbyshire.

Liberal in Lagos

Mr Anthony Steel, and possibly many others, has clearly misunderstood what I was trying to convey in my article "A Liberal in Lagos" (January 7). I cannot hope to compete with him in personal experience of African countries, in extent or, probably, in length of time spent in them, but then I was not writing about the experiences of liberals in Africa generally or even in Nigeria as a whole, but only in the one society which I know a little about - that of Lagos. Perhaps the fact that I have confessed to opinions and emotions which have led him to think that I am "a respectable middle-class Englishman" with a "stiff white collar morality" is an indication that I have to some extent succeeded in my purpose, but I do not know how to convince him that I did not start out like this, short of furnishing testimonials.

I am intrigued to read that Mr Steel agrees with me about capital punishment and I hope I have misunderstood this part of his letter. My point was that conditions in the city and the low regard for human life had reduced me (temporarily) to thinking that "the abolition of capital punishment was of little importance (except to a few condemned murderers)." I hope he is not seriously in agreement with this statement. I do not agree with him about his conclusions on the English police. After having read Mary Griggs' *The Challenor Case* I find it hard to subscribe to this Jack Warner image of the English policeman. The point is that after two years experience of the Nigerian police I was able to convince myself that events like the Challenor episode were unimportant. As Mr Steel is a lawyer I hope he doesn't think so too.

I make no apology for feeling sympathy for the white Rhodesians. As a teacher it is my habit to feel sympathy for people who cannot understand what is happening and to try to discover what blocks their understanding. I hope that the Smith regime is brought down as soon as possible. But when it is I shall still feel sympathy for the white Rhodesians.

"To be sure," he says, "there is sometimes still inter-tribal feeling." There certainly is. Mr Steel must be aware of the Lagos University crisis of last year - an event which took the fine edge off more liberal emotions than any other - which took place during my stay, and which occurred entirely because of these feelings. He continues "but I have never come across racial feeling." Neither, except in one pathetic instance, did I. I said so. "Informal cheerful conversation abounds wherever Africans meet for relaxation." I agree it does - in their own language. It becomes more stilted when they have to speak English for the benefit of an Englishman. I have experienced the same thing in a Welsh-speaking family.

The fact remains that living in a society such as that of Lagos causes an alarming growth of callousness in a person like myself, who is certainly neither a saint nor a moral giant but once thought he was "liberal." It may be reprehensible but it happens and I thought it was worth writing about. The realisation that it was happening to me played a significant part in my decision not to renew my contract there.

Finally, I would like to assure Mr Steel that I was not at all worried by the presence of prostitutes in certain African bars. Nigerian women are among the most beautiful in the world and their prostitutes are no exception.

Arthur Arnold,
Frodesley Lodge,
Longnor, Shropshire.

PERSONAL COMMENT

One passage in Gavin Young's absorbing but rather cheerless report from Saigon on the prospects of peace in Vietnam (*Observer,* January 2) set me pondering. He wrote:

> "Intense *regional* (my italics) rivalries in Vietnam, easily overlooked abroad, are transcendental and inescapable here. The participation of North Vietnamese troops in recent battles has not improved the Viet Cong image in separatist-minded South Vietnam."

Earlier there had been reports of public executions by the South Vietnamese forces of members of a hillside tribe that had rebelled against government interference in its affairs.

Is it possible that in seeking a solution to this dreadful war pacifists may be missing a key point here? Vietnam is an omnibus word for a variety of regions and peoples, each with their own interests and concerns. Would it not be worthwhile to find out who these people are and what they, separately, really want? Far from wanting a Communist or a non-Communist Vietnam, the evidence grows that they don't want any Vietnam, and would prefer their own regional government. It may be an unusual route to peace, but why should they not have it? Vietnam, as a corporate entity at all, is anyway a product of French colonial rule rather than the people's own wishes.

* * *

Whatever anyone thinks of the value of elections, nobody will dispute that Richard Gott has been giving the main party candidates in Hull plenty to chew on. I personally would not raise a finger to help any candidate in any parliamentary election; the danger that such a gesture would be taken as implying that I think the parliamentary electoral game is still worth any literate person's serious attention is too grave for that. Nevertheless I sympathise with anyone who finds the temptation to act as king-maker (or breaker) in the present situation too difficult to resist, even though nobody has drawn any attention to the major flaw in our assumptions about democracy that it presents. It must after all, surely occur to some of the pundits that there can only be a gross miscalculation in describing our electoral procedure as "democratic" when it is possible for one man to topple a government of fifty million people!

* * *

After frying egg, bacon, tomatoes and pancakes in several makes of frying pans the investigators of the consumer magazine *Which* discovered the food contained "alarming" quantities of lead. There are Home Office standards regarding the "advisable" (not, unfortunately, "permissible") quantities of lead in cooking utensils because lead is a dangerous and cumulative poison. It is known to be a factor in some forms of cancer and heart disease, and it can cause mental retardation and serious behaviour disorders in children.

Despite this, the firms which make "Judge," "Jury," "Thistle" and "Victorpan" utensils have been putting at least 40% lead in the lining of their frying pans and in one case, "Thistle," as much as 58%

The makers of these horrors have no right at all to be in business if they knew what they were doing, and they certainly have no right to be in business if, which is unconceivable, they didn't. Anyway, you have been warned.

* * *

One shrill, scornful judgment, uttered between heaving gasps for breath, and clearly the seal on a long and fruitless exchange of cockney insults, transported me in a flash to innumerable, far off, playground battles of long ago. Said the bigger girl in a Shoreditch back street to her antagonist, with withering vituperation, and with a wealth of emphasis on the first syllable, "You soppy 'aporth."

JOHN PAPWORTH

EVENTS IN FRANCE

February 26, 27, second congress of Le Mouvement Contre l'Armement Atomique (MCAA) at Musee Social, 7 rue las Cases, Paris 7.

April 17 Local demonstrations preparatory for
April 24 Regional marches.
Get the latest "Alerte Atomique" (No 8)
NCCA, 54 Boulevard Garibaldi
75 - Paris (15), France

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March 16-27 Photographic exhibition for non-violence in Salle de l'Ancien St. Sauveur beside Lille's City Hall.
Write in French to Dr Ducrocq, 1 Bd de la Liberte, 59 - Lille, France.

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Coming events

ASIAN MUSIC CIRCLE AND PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION. Lecture/demonstration Indian temple dances. Kingsley Hall, Bow, E3 (Bromley tube). February 3, 8.30 pm. Admission 5s.

12TH ST PANCRAS ARTS FESTIVAL. 26 Feb - 25 March. Operas, concerts, exhibition, theatre. Brochure now available: Box Office, Town Hall, Euston Road, NW1 (BRU 2060).

Personal

PREGNANCY TEST, medically approved, rapid, accurate, reliable. Send small urine sample and two guineas fee. Hadley Laboratories, Ltd, (Dept PN), 18 Harvist Road, London N.W.6.

Publications

BRITAIN'S SOCIALIST WEEKLY - the "Socialist Leader." 6d weekly for an 8-page paper. Vigorous, forthright and anti-war. From your newsagent or local ILP branch: or by post from 197 Kings Cross Road, London WC1. 6s for 12 weeks, 25s for 52 weeks.

CONTACT - a South African liberal fortnightly with inside news of the struggle against apartheid and colonialism. 6 months 8s 9d, 12 months 17s. Box 1979, Cape Town, S.A.

VIEWS - the new journal of the new left. Subscriptions: 20s, $4 per annum, and equivalent in other currencies from 2a Ranulf Road, London NW2.

Accommodation vacant

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM, large, newly decorated, with balcony, in mansion flat. Use of kitchen and bathroom. Vegetarian only. CHIswick 3565.

Accommodation wanted

ITALIAN PACIFIST seeks unfurnished flat by the end of March, preferably Kings Cross area. Willing to pay about £5. Box 420.

Diary

As this is a free service we reserve the right to select from notices sent in. To make the service as complete as possible, we urge organisers to:

1. Send entries to arrive not later than first post Monday (Friday preferred).
2. Include date, town, place (hall, street), nature of event, speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

To publicise full details, book a classified or displayed advertisement.

Remember to order copies of Peace News for your advertised meeting: sale or return. From: Circulation Dept., 5 Caledonian Rd., N.1.

28 January, Friday

LONDON N14. 7.30 pm. Bourne Methodist Church Hall, The Bourne, Southgate. Lord Brockway and Hugh Tinker on Vietnam. Enfield Council for Peace in Vietnam.

LONDON NW11. 8.15 pm. Friends Meeting House, North Square. Mrs Diana Collins: "South Africa and Christian Action." Christian CND.

29 January, Saturday

LONDON EC2. 8 pm. "London Apprentice," Old St (3 mins Old St tube, 10 mins L'pool St). Folk singing, adm 3s. Peanuts Club.

LONDON WC1. 2.30 pm. Friends International Centre, Byng Place. Exploratory conference of Vietnam Peace Action.

OXFORD. 2 pm. Committee Room 1, Town Hall. Council meeting, Christian CND, all welcome.

30 January, Sunday

LONDON EC2. 8 pm. "London Apprentice," Old Street (3 mins Old St tube, 10 mins Liverpool Street). Poets Workhouse and the Mike Osborne Jazz Group. Admission 3s. Peanuts Club.

LONDON E17. 3.30 pm. Trades Hall Club, Hoe Street. Supporters meeting of local Committee for Peace in Vietnam.

LONDON NW1. 6.30 pm. Friends House, Euston Road. First Annual Gandhi Memorial Lecture: Miss Vimala Thakar (Indian Sarvodaya Leader). Institute for Training in Non-violence.

31 January, Monday

LONDON W11. 8 pm. Mercury Theatre, Notting Hill Gate. Public meeting on Vietnam: folk-film. Speakers: Verdun Perl, Patricia Burke. Kensington and Chelsea Council for Peace in Vietnam.

2 February, Wednesday

LONDON N16. 8 pm. Friends Meeting House, Yoakley Road, off Stoke Newington Church St. Dr D. Adler on "The New China." CND.

Be sure to reserve your ticket for

Alan Sillitoe's

Saturday Night & Sunday Morning

A benefit performance in aid of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

Starring: TOM BELL, JOAN HEAL, JUNE RITCHIE

London Premiere: The Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street, London W.1.

Saturday January 29, at 8 pm

Tickets are priced 30s, 21s and 12s 6d

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Proceeds to go towards organising in Britain on March 26 and 27 a national conference of solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

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Sunday 30 January

(Anniversary of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi)

Friends House, Euston Road, London NW1

at 6.30 pm

Lecturer: MISS VIMALA THAKAR (Indian Sarvodaya leader)

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Indian famine: Oxfam rushes aid

Because of the threat of famine in India during the coming months, Oxfam is sending £105,000 worth of fertiliser to make possible a crash programme of food production in Mysore State.

First shipments are already on the way and should arrive by the end of January. Arrangements are being made to ship the remainder of the 5,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and potash within the next two or three weeks.

The fertiliser will enable farmers to plant 10,000 acres of farmland which is irrigated by the Tungabhadra Dam with a quick-growing, high-yielding hybrid maize seed and to reap a good harvest before the next monsoons. The scheme is being run by experts from the University of Agricultural Sciences in Bangalore and supervised by Oxfam's Field Director for Western Asia, Jim Howard, who is based on Bangalore.

The expected yield is about 30,000 tons of grain and 10,000 tons of fodder. If, as seems likely, India's food crisis has reached famine proportions by the time all the crop is harvested in early summer, the grain will provide food for at least 600,000 people for six months at the famine ration of 8 ounces per head per day. Without the fertilizer and the hybrid maize, the same area could provide famine rations for only about 150,000 people over the same period. The fodder, too, will be valuable, for even today, due to lack of pasture, cattle are being sold at give-away prices.

Food rationing began in November last year in Calcutta, Madras and Coimbatore and in Delhi in December. Rationing will be extended to all cities of more than 100,000 people. India imports American grain at a rate of 500,000 tons a month; over the last 10 years America has sent 32 million tons of grain to India. India pays in rupees which are lent back to India for development plans.

The present crisis has been caused by the failure of the monsoon season and the subsequent drought. Apart from that, however, half of India's food production was destroyed by insects, rats and bad storage at an annual cost of £3,450 million. Last December the Indian government announced that food production will get almost equal priority with defence for the next five years.

African drought worse

In Africa the drought situation has become much worse. Oxfam has had to abandon a crash programme to encourage farmers in Bechuanaland, the worst hit area, and Basutoland to grow short-term crops. Now all that can be grown is dwarf sorghum.

Annual grass has not seeded and pasture has not renewed itself. Cattle have had to be shifted to other grazing. It is estimated that 350,000 cattle have died and another 100,000 were expected to die in the opening months of this year - even if rainfall improved.

Already 100,000 people in Bechuanaland are destitute and plans have been made to provide emergency feeding for a total of 360,000 people. It is estimated that 105,000 destitute people in Bechuanaland are likely to need famine relief until June, 1967. Kenya needs 30,000 bags of maize for famine relief per month, and this is expected to rise to 35,000 bags.

Obviously the aid organisations can only provide a small part of the necessary aid. The Rhodesian Freedom From Hunger Campaign is feeding more than 27,000 African children at a cost of 260 per day, but its £53,000 is fast dwindling. Oxfam has sent £15,000 to the Rhodesian campaign. It was feared at first that the British government might not allow the money to go into Rhodesia, but in fact the money was sent without any difficulties.

US loses H-bomb: two Spaniards in hospital

The H-bomb which was lost when two American planes collided at 30,000 feet over Spain last Monday may be lying in water 1,000 feet deep off the coast of Almeria. Monday's *Daily Mirror* reported that search planes with sounding devices have pinpointed an object a few hundred yards out from the beach at Garrucha. It adds that the water is too deep for frogmen or divers.

A French paper, *24 Heures*, reported on Monday that two Spanish civil guards had been taken to hospital suffering from radioactive contamination, after having touched the debris of the crashed B-52 bomber. Spanish government censors have said that there is no radiation danger, and a civil guard spokesman said that the two men had not been severely injured. However, medical teams were examining the villagers in the district where the plane had come down.

Michael X returning to Trinidad?

Britain's most controversial coloured leader, Michael de Freitas, may shortly leave London to return to Trinidad, his birthplace in the West Indies. Reliable sources report that de Freitas has been urged by numerous individuals and political organisations in Trinidad, now an independent Commonwealth country, to go back and take an active role in the nation's political life.

On numerous occasions, de Freitas has stated that he did not believe that immigration to Britain was the most suitable answer to the serious economic problems of the West Indies.

Thirty-one-year-old de Freitas, dubbed "Michael X" by the press, founded the Racial Adjustment Action Society (RAAS) about a year ago. He claims that RAAS has won wide support among Indians and Pakistani immigrants as well as West Indians.

RAAS membership is limited to coloured people. The organisation seeks to unite all coloured people in Britain; educate them about the common problems they face; protect their civil rights in the face of growing hostility among whites; and mobilise the economic power of nearly one million coloured immigrants living in Britain.

Recently, RAAS was thought to be going quietly out of existence. De Freitas claims the group has been consolidating its position in the immigrant communities and now plans to hold a series of public meetings throughout the country in January and February. Although de Freitas may leave Britain shortly afterwards for Trinidad, RAAS is expected to continue its activities in Britain.

Manifesto challenges factory farming

Four demands are made in a manifesto against factory farming which has just been published. The manifesto, entitled *Unlived Life*, is the result of over a year's work by a group of people who have been into "intensive rearing" units, acquired a working knowledge of "factory farming" and believe the present methods to be repugnant and disturbing.

The manifesto was edited by Roger Moody; he introduces it by saying:

> "This manifesto is biased. Those who believe that anything emotive should be summarily dismissed need not read beyond this page. But we may well ask ourselves how it is possible not to take sides on an issue like this, which is literally a matter of life and death."

Contributors to the manifesto include Ruth Harrison, Douglas Good, R. D. Laing, Richard Hauser, Joyce Butler MP, Thomas Merton, John Wilkinson, Kingsley Martin, Brigid Brophy and Lord Willis. Statements are included from Sir Herbert Read, Georges Simenon, Gavin Maxwell, Spike Milligan and Beverly Nichols.

An insert states the demands of the manifesto editorial group. These should not be regarded as those of any single contributor to the manifesto. They are as follows:

"The recommendations of the Brambell Committee should be implemented without delay, and battery cages for all poultry should be abolished.

"The deprivations (outlined in the manifesto) should be made illegal, unless specifically prescribed by a veterinary practitioner. Enforcement of the Harrison Group recommendations would ensure this.

"Labelling of intensively reared products or by-products should be fully enforced, as outlined by Joyce Butler in the manifesto. Labelling should be enforced in restaurants and cafes to conform with these requirements.

"We strongly support the idea of a Farm Advisory Committee, but believe there should be at least one lay person upon such a committee, who is primarily concerned with the moral aspects of intensive rearing.

"The group believes that these demands are the minimum which a civilised country should be prepared to accept."

Unlived Life is available from Housmans Bookshop, price 1s.

* * *

The Humane Farming Campaign has urged its supporters to write before January 31 to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey, asking for the Brambell Report recommendations for new legislation to be acted upon without delay as a first step in securing more humane treatment for farm animals reared intensively. The campaign asks also for its members to ask the Minister of Agriculture to abolish the battery cage system of egg production. It is suggested that the greatest impact from such letters will be achieved if each person writes as a private individual, using his or her own words as far as possible and making no reference to the Humane Farming Campaign.

Council tenants shout down MPs

Six hundred council tenants in the London borough of Islington on Monday night shouted down Mr Bob Mellish, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing. Mr Mellish, speaking at a meeting in Islington Town Hall, refused to freeze rent increases planned for April, which the tenants say they will refuse to pay. Islington's three MPs were present at the meeting, and they too were heckled.

CARD appeal for Southall strikers

The Campaign Against Racial Discrimination (CARD) has issued an appeal to its members asking them to send donations to help the Indian workers who went on strike at the Woolf Rubber factory in Southall.

The six-week-long strike was ended on January 10, on the basis of a partial settlement. Negotiations on the issues under dispute will continue after return to work. These are supposed to start immediately. The company has also agreed to reinstate all the workers. But CARD reports that, on the plea that it has lost business due to the strike, the company refuses to take back all the workers at the same time. Only 50% of the workers were to be taken back in the first two weeks. Three hundred of the workers will have to wait for a long time before they are re-employed.

CARD criticises the unions because the workers were not given strike pay. The union's explanation for this was that some of the workers were not fully paid-up members. This, says CARD, does not explain why the union did not give strike pay to the paid-up members in the strike. Further, all the workers had cleared their arrears on union payments before the strike was declared official; this was the union's condition for declaring it official at all. Thus, many of those who were not in benefit when the strike was declared official would be entitled for benefit for the last two weeks of it because a man qualifies for strike pay four weeks after he is fully paid up.

The union is reported to be considering making a token payment to the strikers. As strike pay as such is very small, this payment is not likely to give much relief.

CARD further criticises the union for what some workers describe as a "stepmotherly attitude" in some sections. Although district officials of the union respect the workers and co-operate with them, some regional officers are said to have been not quite so forthcoming. It is understood that the workers had to secure the help of national officers of the union before the regional office could be persuaded to declare the strike official.

Heavy fines for break-in at Civil Defence

Two Aberdeen University students were fined £120 each on January 19 for breaking into Portlethen Civil Defence Control Centre; one juvenile was fined £60 and one put on probation for two years.

The four had broken into the centre to put it out of action and to obtain documents relating to the centre's work after nuclear attack. After they appeared in court, a leaflet was given out, claiming that the role of the military in civil defence would be to keep the population under martial law; it referred to the scenes of horror contained in the film, *The War Game*. A local paper described it as an "astonishing document," and a Civil Defence spokesman was quoted as saying that the allegations were "nonsense." The aim of Civil Defence and military efforts after nuclear attack would be to aid the population, not oppress them.

Aberdeen City CND has dissociated itself from the break-in and the leaflet.

WHAT KIND OF PEACE IN VIETNAM?

Exploratory conference

Saturday 29 January

2.30 pm Friends International Centre
Byng Place LONDON WC1

Conference fee: 5s.

DISCUSSION OPENED BY JOHN PAPWORTH

The aim of the conference is to reconsider how to make *peace* in Vietnam. We intend to examine critically all possibilities of negotiation, and to consider if the Geneva Agreements are in fact the right foundations on which to work.

ORGANISED BY VIETNAM PEACE ACTION
4 Falmouth Gardens, REDBRIDGE, Essex

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SPEAK OUT

NUMBER TWO:
PRIVACY

civil liberty

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CIVIL LIBERTIES

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PRIVACY UNDER THREAT

Is your phone being tapped?

Johnny Johnson, anti-bugging expert, tests a telephone.

Probably you've never had your telephone tapped. But can you be sure?

Did you know that the Home Secretary may issue a warrant to any authority for the interception of either telephone calls or mail? And "any authority" means what it says: the 1957 Birkett Committee listed 14 of them which had used that privilege. They included the police, Customs and Excise, Security Service and the Home Office itself.

We would have liked to publish here up-to-date official statistics. But since 1957, an iron curtain of secrecy has fallen on the issue.

Successive Home Secretaries and Postmasters-General have been repeatedly pressed to reveal the number of telephones tapped, but without result.

Stringent conditions

The Birkett Committee laid down stringent conditions for the issue of a warrant, since the practice was admitted to be "inherently objectionable". But of what good is this when the public is never allowed to know the facts?

Lawyers, trade union leaders, members of minority groups and others have suggested to the NCCL that, on occasion, their telephones had been tapped.

They could not prove it; neither could we. Only the Government is in a position to allay their fears.

It could happen here

"Until now (in the United States) the unauthorised use of data or the redistribution of data was held at tolerable levels, such as the rental and sale of subscription lists. That is changing with the advent of giant computers which increase the investment in, and value of, personal data. A typical credit file contains a person's address, family status, place of employment, approximate salary, credit income, charge accounts, payment income and even, in the case of insurance company files, medical and hospital records and 'moral hazards'—extra-marital affairs, homosexuality, heavy drinking or other social observations which could affect the risk. It is no longer a question of 'whether' total documentation on the lives of every individual in the country will be quickly and inexpensively available, but 'when', 'by whom', and 'under what circumstances' ". *(Richard I. Miller, Datamation, September, 1968).*

The NCCL campaigns for the "right to be let alone"

The most precious right we have is the right to privacy, to freedom from unwarranted intrusion and interference. Yet the facts contained in this issue of "SPEAK OUT" show that our privacy is under threat. The threat comes from central and local government and their agents, from industry and commerce, communications and news media and other powerful forces within the community.

Officials can walk into our homes without permission. The passer-by can be searched for drugs. Our telephones can be tapped and our letters opened. Our most private conversations can be overheard. Industrial espionage and personal information-gathering is an industry in itself. The history of our lives can be reduced to a fragment of magnetic tape and made known indiscriminately . . .

We know there is no such thing as absolute freedom. We accept the social responsibilities all of us have to our fellowmen. But there is a part of us that must be reserved to ourselves alone.

We must be free within the seclusion of our homes, in solitude or with our families, to live without fear of intrusion. We must be free in public places from surveillance or identification. We must be free to determine for ourselves what personal information about us is communicated to others. We must be free to express our ideas and beliefs, publicly or in private, without threat of persecution. The four basic states of privacy—solitude, anonymity, intimacy and reserve—cannot be enjoyed when there lurks in our minds the thought that "Big Brother" is watching, listening, recording, judging. Yet this is the prospect before us.

Information is power

Already the technological revolution has made it possible for our fears to become a reality. It is now within the means of man to create a tyranny based not on men but on machines. The equipment can be manufactured. If the public allows, there could be in this country a government-controlled National Data Bank, in which is centrally stored information about your home, health, education, employment, salary, security rating, debts, tax returns, political and religious affiliation.

But the threat does not come only from government. This technology can be, and in some cases already is, available to private agencies such as hire-purchase companies and the steadily gr number of private detective agencies, formation-gatherers and security organi tions.

Public must decide

The use of this equipment, and the invasions of privacy it allows, will always be justified by the invaders. Of course, modern technology offers immense benefits and is often used to improve our lives. In such instances, the loss of liberties it causes is outweighed by the good it does. But as the American experience has shown, the time is past when that can be taken for granted. The motive must be tested. Each and every case must be proved. The public must decide.

The National Council for Civil Liberties—the NCCL—believes that the invasion of our privacy can be controlled. But it requires an informed and vigilant public, one that recognises the dangers and is prepared to "speak out" in time.

That is why the NCCL is now informing the public of the threats it faces. That is why we are now campaigning for the protection of every citizen's right to be let alone. That is why we call for your active support. Details of the NCCL programme are reported on the back page of this issue of "SPEAK OUT". It seeks appropriate measures, by legislation and other means, to protect and extend your right to privacy.

LAW GIVES LITTLE PROTECTION

There is no established right of privacy at law. Eminent jurists have asked for it, and citizens have a right to expect it. But still we jog along, exposed and vulnerable to unwarranted intrusions.

In 1961, Lord Mancroft introduced a Right of Privacy Bill into the House of Lords. "If the law does not give us the right of privacy", said Lord Denning, "the sooner this Bill gives it the better".

Lord Goddard and other leading jurists supported the Bill. But the then Lord Chancellor, Viscount Kilmuir, declared that it would be unworkable.

Cold-shouldered by the Government, the Bill died on Second Reading. In 1967, Mr Alex Lyon, MP, introduced his own Right of Privacy Bill. The Government meanwhile had changed, but the result was the same: still no legislation on Privacy.

Two ten-minute rule bills are under discussion. Tony Gardner, MP, is introducing his Private Investigations Bill, and Kenneth Baker, MP, his Data Surveillance Bill. The ten-minute rule bill is a valuable way of directing public attention to the issue involved.

But what is needed, above all, is guaranteed protection for every citizen under Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Members of the Parliamentary Civil Liberties Group are now working towards this end.

Article 12

This is summed up in seeking the implementation of Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that states:

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference".

The NCCL will work for the implementation of Article 12. We will act as a channel for your concern. But your active commitment is vital. If you believe, as we do, that the protection of your privacy is an essential guarantee of your liberty, you are invited, and urged, to help the NCCL achieve for every citizen the right to be let alone.

CAMPAIGN DETAILS— BACK PAGE

A DREAM OF 1984

"Police Computer raises doubts"

"A national police records computer, now under consideration by the Home Office and local authorities, would be able to store all kinds of information about people who had no criminal record, no reason for thinking themselves suspect, and no formal contact with the police", said Mr H. A. Hetherington, the editor of the *Guardian* in Stockport last night (reported the *Guardian* on January 23rd).

"Given the unit beat system, given the care with which information from alert constables on their beats is being stored and collated, given that anything which attracts their attention can legitimately be put in—and given also all the information going in from the CID—are we not then well on the way to 1984?"

Mr Hetherington pointed out the possibility of a link between the police computer and those covering national health and insurance records. "There will be quite a rumpus when people realise what this central computer can do.

"The balance of choice is delicate. I don't much like the idea of people's habits and movements being recorded centrally. It is an invasion of privacy.

"But I like even less the idea that we may not be using every possible means to fight crime: that, in an age when some criminals are highly organised, society may be handicapping itself in opposing them".

Information gatherers

Widespread protests followed the disclosure in 1968 of the activities of a firm called Management Investigations Ltd, headed by a retired Assistant Commissioner of Police. Subscribers wishing to take on new employees were invited to make use of a central register of blacklisted personnel, i.e., those who had left or been discharged from employment for any of the following reasons:

a criminal offence;
any wilful dishonest act;
any wilful act prejudicial to the security of his or her employer.

Think what this means. Any employer with a grudge against an employee can use the third reason as a barrier to that employee's future progress. As for the first reason, just how do they get hold of details about an applicant's criminal record? Scotland Yard confirmed in a letter to the NCCL that police records are not available to either the public or commercial undertakings.

And where are the safeguards? An application for employment is rejected, and that is that. Are your prospects to depend upon information confidentially supplied by your last employer to an agency about which you know nothing?

Debt collecting

But the commonest use of the blacklist is in the sphere of debt collecting. One firm threatens debtors that their names will be registered *both locally and nationally* if they don't pay up within seven days. Others use vans, prominently marked so that neighbours will know about the debtor's financial affairs. Dubious methods are widespread: it is a question of knowing where to draw the line.

Sometimes grave embarrassment is caused to a person who is up to date with his payments. A Mr Matt MacDonald recently complained that a firm pushed open letters through his door, and paid visits to his bank (thereby damaging his credit), when his account was not in arrears.

They blamed the mistake on their computer. If their enquiries had been conducted with proper discretion, no damage would have been done. Anyone can make a mistake: restoring an injured man's reputation is not so easy.

Your life on tape?

All through your life, information about you is being poured out in a steady stream. Much of it you give voluntarily, to all sorts of people and for all sorts of purposes. A great deal more is amassed, often without your knowing it, as a result of your actions.

Scattered throughout the files of a hundred offices and agencies, its very diffuseness prevents anyone from seeing more than a fraction of the picture. But if it should all be concentrated in a single scrap of magnetic tape, so that any item could be printed out at the push of a button, think of the power that would give to the user.

Trail of records

The electronic computer has suddenly made all the old methods of spreading information seem cumbersome and inefficient. It is now possible, by a new laser process, to put nearly 650 million bits of data on one square inch of tape. A single reel of the tape can store up to 20 pages of information on every man, woman and child in the U.S.A. And any item of it, from a hire purchase debt to a failed marriage, could be extracted and printed out within a few minutes. Mr B. J. Hargreaves, Director of Public Affairs, IBM (UK) Ltd, commented in a lecture last year:

> "The trail of records as the individual passes from cradle to grave can be accumulated relentlessly. He starts life as a birth certificate and quickly becomes a tax allowance. He generates education records: his personality and IQ can be categorised and his programmed instruction can be geared to his needs. He enters the world and becomes a working, housing, medical, social, service, and perhaps criminal statistic. He accumulates licences *for dogs, television, cars and marriage. He leaves behind him, as he moves through life,* records of purchases and debts, mortgages and earnings, successes and failures, travel and change, interests, hobbies, clubs, activities, friends and associates. It is not too much to see the possibility of this process starting before birth with a determination of his genes, and to presume that, as he eventually leaves this world, he is merely 'passed for further consideration and comment' ".

Computer bank

A nationwide network of computers in Britain—a computer bank—has obvious attractions and could lead to greater efficiency. But the strongest safeguards are needed if the computer is not to become the tool of tyranny. If one agency can have access to the files of another; if a credit bureau can freely sell damaging information to a finance house; if incorrect or out-of-date information can prevent a citizen from obtaining a mortgage without his even knowing the reason; if even a minor official can gain information for sale to outsiders or even for blackmail—if any of these things can happen, then the dangers will outweigh any possible advantages.

Guesswork and speculation are not enough. The whole issue must be thoroughly examined and built-in and irreversible safeguards established, if the dream is not to become a nightmare.

Reports from the press

"There is a real possibility that we may one day be able to design a machine that is more intelligent than ourselves".—*Prof N. S. Sutherland, Sussex University, 25/5/68.*

●

"Assurances given to Parliament by the Crown that telephones would not be tapped relate only to servants of the Crown—police and security officers and the like. The Crown cannot bind other people not to tap telephones. No legislation has been passed to preserve privacy in this respect and a court can allow such recordings in evidence".—*Judgment of Lord Chief Justice, 13/3/68.*

"Civil servants have told me after they retired from the service that my telephone had been tapped. A doctored telephone was put in my house. When the receiver was on the hook the microphone would record conversations in the room. I was shown how it worked. It was doctored by the Post Office".—*Chapman Pincher, 26/6/68.*

●

"Prof Francis Camps, the pathologist, said yesterday that he could see no reason why fingerprints should not be recorded shortly after birth. 'This is bound up with liberty of the subject but I cannot myself see any objection.' " *29/12/67.*

Uninvited guests

Did you know that at this moment thousands of people have a right to enter your house without permission? The chances of your walking in and finding a snooper in pin-striped trousers may seem remote; but bear it in mind. Authorised persons include National Insurance staff, Income Tax officers, Customs and Excise officials, school and medical officers, defence officials, and many others.

The Birmingham Trades Council was not long ago astonished to learn that many public officials with Justices' warrants could enter private premises forcibly; and that it could be a punishable offence to refuse entry, on production of credentials, to officials of some 55 organisations.

Gas and electricity undertakings tend to use this short cut to disconnect supplies, rather than pursue a debt through the County Courts. "Disconnect first and argue afterwards" seems to be the motto, even if—as sometimes happens—the computer has made a staggering error.

Sometimes officials don't wait for permission. There was the recent case of Mr Harry Temby of King's Lynn, who complained that two policemen had walked uninvited into his bedroom at 6.15 am while he was in bed with his wife. Their purpose? To question him about an alleged parking offence.

Secret enquiry

Mr Drayton-Porter, Mid-Anglia's Chief Constable, investigated the complaint and found that one of the officers had "exceeded his duty" and disciplinary action was taken. Which officer was the guilty one? We are not told, because all complaints against the police are investigated *by themselves.*

As a *Daily Mail* editorial said at the time: "Mr Drayton-Porter may have been the soul of fairness. But even though he comes from a different area he is still a policeman with a policeman's loyalties. Such secrecy is not calculated to bolster our confidence. Will not people tend to whisper 'The police look after their own', however unjustly?"

This is the threat. Is an Englishman's home his castle, or an open door for investigators?

Post Office sets example

A pointer to how legislation should be prepared is shown in the privacy safeguard within the Post Office Bill before Parliament in early 1969.

Two important clauses, 63 and 64, provide for the inviolability of mails and the obligation of secrecy of information stored in computers.

Clause 63 provides that "subject to the provision of this section", any packet sent through the post shall have "immunity from examination . . . from seizure or detention . . . and seizure under duress".

Clause 64 provides that "information obtained by a person in the course of the provision . . . of services for another involving the use of computers or relating to their use shall not, without the consent of that other, be disclosed by the first mentioned person except for the purpose of performing his duties in relation to those services or in such cases as may be required by law".

A person who discloses such information shall be liable to up to two years' imprisonment, or fine, or both and, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £400.

STUDENTS ACT AS SPIES?

Mr Andrew Loudon, a student at Sussex University, alleges that he was asked to pass on to the police, students' plans for the 27th October demonstration in London. The police deny the charge.

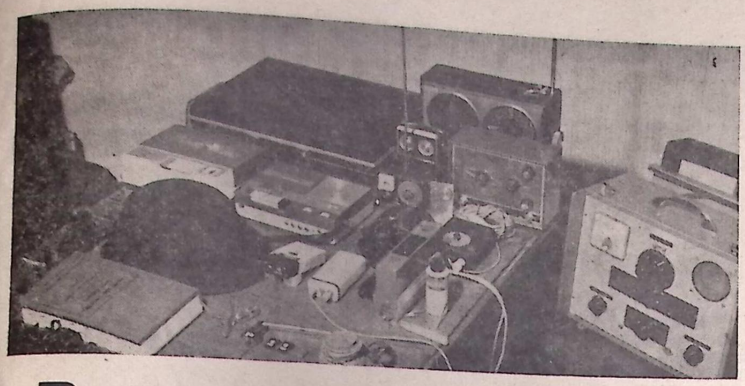
A former Member of Parliament is reported to have written to a student at Liverpool University, seeking "confirmation about agitators and members of the Radical Students Alliance and communist front organisations" in universities.

Mr Kelvin Hopkins, a mature student at Nottingham University and a prominent member of his local Labour Party, was alleged to have been asked by a Labour Party agent to meet a member of a government department concerning matters "to do with groups at the university".

Students at Leeds University alleged that a Security Adviser at the University had been engaged in the systematic collection of information about students' political activities. An investigation committee found no evidence of this.

The Students' Union of Goldsmith's College reported to the NUS that, during the summer vacation, a plain clothes police officer went to the college and asked for the names, home and parents' address, last school and date of birth of three students whom, he said, he was trying to trace in connection with the (then) forthcoming October 27 demonstration in London. Using his ordinary warrant card as a "search warrant", the police officer was able to extract the information from a senior college officer. The NUS subsequently protested to the Home Secretary about the police behaviour.

These and other alleged attempts to investigate the political activities of students raise serious civil liberty issues. Their increasing number puts fear in the minds of students, sows distrust among colleagues and inhibits free participation in the political life of the



Bugs for sale

The U.S.A. has pioneered a host of electronic spying devices—a complete snooper's kit, in fact—which has flooded the American market. Microphones no bigger than a pinhead; fluorescent dyes; vest-pocket TV cameras; gadgets to amplify sound a thousand times, so that you can hear what is said in the next block; infra-red equipment that can read letters in sealed envelopes; radio pills which turn the victim into a human transmitter; shoelace, belt and hatband antennae: these are just a few. And most of them can be bought for a small outlay.

What are we in Britain doing about it? Private detectives have welcomed these aids to their business. The Association of British Detectives has banned the use of "bugs" as unethical, but they are still being used. Bugged evidence of adultery has already been accepted in the Divorce Court, in spite of the fact that the Judge, Mr Justice Cairns, condemned the practice as "a most distasteful invasion of privacy".

Snoopers at work

At a one-day seminar in October, 1968, on "Espionage and the Businessman", Mr Peter Hamilton, secretary of the British Security Industry Association, gave details of how industrial spies had been used in two recent take-overs in Britain.

Another speaker at the seminar was a self-proclaimed industrial spy, Mr Ian Withers, whose firm was banned from exhibiting at a Business Efficiency Exhibition at Olympia. He showed where spying devices could be concealed in a book, a briefcase and a bowler hat.

Industrial theft is booming as never before, a major reason being that science has left the law far behind. Sir Edward Boyle, moving the Second Reading of his Industrial Information Bill in the House of Commons (13/12/68), quoted from an article in *The Times* by Mr Alan Campbell, QC:

". . . if a well trained industrial spy obtains a set of duplicate keys and enters premises without causing any damage and photo-copies industrial documents no 'arrestable offence' is committed . . . As regards the photo-copying of documents the last thing he would wish to do is to permanently deprive the owner (possessor) thereof; this could only add to the risks of detection."

Sir Edward echoed Mr Campbell's comment that we live in a country where the theft of the boardroom table is punished far more severely than the theft of the boardroom secrets.

In July, 1968, a "super-spyglass", developed "as a gimmick" until "its enormous espionage significance was realised", was demonstrated in London. This device, known as a laser-listener, can pick up the minute vibrations in window glass caused by the sound waves inside a room, and can turn the vibrations back into speech.

Industry, like individuals, needs protection.

A self-proclaimed industrial spy, with transmitter bowler hat, Kelly Directory transmitter, Fountain pen transmitter, briefcase receiver and CR. Vor Mini TX Mark 3 transmitter.

Stop, search, detain . . . .

The Metropolitan Police have been empowered for the past 130 years to "stop, search and detain . . . any person who may be reasonably suspected of having or conveying in any manner anything stolen or unlawfully obtained". Under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1967, police all over the country now enjoy this right to "stop, search and detain" citizens on nothing more than suspicion that they possess drugs.

Almost everyone would agree that addictive drugs present a grave social problem. Whether the right way to deal with it is to give the police such sweeping new powers is quite another matter. The police now have a ready-made excuse for searching anyone they choose. As Gwilym Roberts, MP, says: "If the police wanted to, they could break up any meeting under the pretext of searching for drugs".

A meeting of the Young Communist League in a Luton pub was recently broken up in this way. All present were searched: no drugs were found.

One of the most notorious cases of this exercise of police power concerned Lady Diana Cooper, whose house was raided and searched for drugs while she was at the theatre. This arbitrary act—which brought a negative result—was occasioned by an anonymous telephone "tip-off".

If you are not a public figure your case will probably not make the headlines; but Arthur Lewis, MP, knows of at least five cases where the police have swooped as they did on Lady Diana's house. A Kilburn couple, Peter and Verity George, had their house searched by six policemen (they even brought a dog along with them) after a similar tip-off. Unlike Lady Diana, they did not receive an apology from the Deputy Commissioner of Scotland Yard: in fact, they received no word from anyone. A telephone call was enough to make them "reasonably suspected", and the police were technically within their rights.

Gillian Hughes, a respectable 36-year-old teacher, was stopped and searched while out with her son and his friend in London. She had no drugs in her possession.

It happened to Gillian Hughes: it might happen to you.

About NCCL

The NCCL is an independent, voluntary organisation, protecting all our civil liberties and the rights of political, religious, racial and other minorities in Britain. Founded in 1934, the NCCL is financed solely by donations, membership and affiliation fees. Its broad membership is drawn from individuals and organisations who are increasingly anxious about encroachments on civil liberties, people who believe that every citizen has the right to privacy, to freedom of expression and association and to equal treatment under just laws.

Every year, hundreds of citizens turn to the NCCL for help. They are the victims of arbitrary decision, the abuse of authority, prejudice or plain injustice. They include gypsies denied permanent living space, young servicemen denied the right to return to civilian life, coloured people suffering from discrimination, the innocent found guilty . . .

With the help of a voluntary panel of lawyers, the NCCL investigates complaints and takes action whenever a civil liberty issue is at stake. Depending on the case, legal advice is given, representations made to central and local government departments, the police or other authority, and publicity sought. On the broader aspects of citizens rights, the NCCL campaigns for law reform and legislation. It submits evidence to governmental committees and enquiries and undertakes its own investigations in co-operation with the COBDEN TRUST, a registered charity concerned with education and research into civil liberties in Britain. The Sponsors of the Trust are: Alfred Allen CBE, Lord Beaumont of Whitley, Anthony Blond, Lord Harlech, Reverend John Rayner, Archbishop Roberts, SJ, Lord Soper and the Bishop of Stepney.

As well as helping individuals, the NCCL campaigns to inform everyone of their lawful rights. Pamphlets and booklets, broadsheets and leaflets are widely circulated on such subjects as the citizen's rights on arrest, the rights of children and the plight of reluctant servicemen. A list of NCCL publications is published below.

Be informed

These NCCL publications help you to know your rights and the rights of others.

☐ **PRIVACY UNDER ATTACK**

A study into invasions of privacy, including an examination of privacy and the law, privacy and national security, invasion of the home, the citizen at work, industrial espionage, the information-gatherers, privacy and the police, privacy and the patient, the computer. . . .

Price: 3/6d. plus 5d. postage/packing.

☐ **ARREST**

A pocket guide to police powers and the individual's rights on arrest. Revised edition 1968.

Price: 1/6d. plus 6d. postage/packing.

☐ **HANDBOOK OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS**

Designed to explain the law so that the reader can avoid breaking it; and to set out the powers of the police and other authorities so that the reader may be sure of his rights.

Price: 5/–d. plus 9d. postage/packing.

☐ **ON THE ROAD**

A report by Gratton Puxon, of the British Gypsy Council, published by the NCCL for 1968, Human Rights Year. A moving study of the gypsy's life, difficulties and aspirations.

Price: 3/6d. plus 6d. postage/packing.

☐ **RELUCTANT SERVICEMEN**

Case histories of teenage recruits to the army, navy and air force, who cannot break 12-year contracts of service. ("Morally unjustified", said Junior Minister Gerry Reynolds.) Required reading for teachers, youth leaders, parents—and young men about to "join up".

Price: 2/–d. plus 5d. postage/packing.

☐ **RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS**

A comprehensive research document commissioned by the Cobden Trust for the NCCL. The children's rights at home, at school and in society; the legal problems of the under-privileged child.

Price: 15/–d. plus 2/–d. postage/packing.
(Money Orders payable to the Cobden Trust).

☐ **"SPEAK OUT" NO. 1 ON RACE**

A broadsheet which explains the Race Relations Act and gives some of the facts about race in this country. Also includes extracts from speeches made by a number of eminent people at a 1968 "Speak Out" meeting calling for racial harmony. Over 40,000 copies already distributed.

Price: 1/–d. per 10 copies
8/–d. per 100 copies
70/–d. per 1,000 copies
(All plus postage.)

Please tick publications you wish to buy and send this form together with your remittance, to: NCCL, 4 Camden High Street, London, N.W.1.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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Enclosed: Cheque/Postal Order for £ : s. d.

3 FORMS OF HELP

Please complete and return forms to:
NCCL, 4 Camden High Street, London, N.W.1

1. SPEAK OUT & SELL "SPEAK OUT"

When you sell or distribute this issue of "SPEAK OUT", you help to inform more people about their right to privacy and how they can best protect it:

☐ Please send me copies of "SPEAK OUT" No. 2 on Privacy.

☐ I enclose my remittance of £ : s. d.

Prices: 1/-d. per 10 copies.
10/-d. per 100 copies.
80/-d. per 1,000 copies.
(All plus postage.)
Single copies: send s.a.e.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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ORGANISATION.....

2. CIRCULATE THE PETITION

The more people who sign the Petition and "put in a pound", the more powerful the campaign will be:

☐ I will help to circulate the Petition and raise signatures for it.

☐ I will remit all donations to the NCCL with the signed Petition.

☐ *I am 18 years of age or over.*

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

ORGANISATION.....

3. SUPPORT THE NCCL

As a Member
you receive a monthly bulletin about current campaigns, issues and cases;
you receive a card advising you of your rights on arrest;
you receive an Annual Report;
you help to formulate policy through your vote at the A.G.M.

As an Affiliate
your organisation contributes to the policy and financing of the NCCL and is seen to take a clear stand on civil liberties. Over 500 organisations and societies are now affiliated.

As a Donor
your gift will help to sustain a campaign for civil liberties all over the country. Money is needed for case investigations; to ensure the best legal advice to those in need; for more expert advisers; for research and education. . . .

☐ I enclose £ : s. d. as a donation towards the work of the NCCL.

☐ I wish to become a member and enclose £ : s. d. in payment of my annual subscription.

Subscription rates:
Individual: £2 (£1 15s. 0d. by B/O)
Husband/Wife: £3 (£2 15s. 0d. by B/O)
Student: 15/-d.
Old Age Pensioner: £1.

☐ I wish my organisation to be affiliated. Please send me Rate List. (Rates generally are based on membership and range from £2 0s. 0d. to £25 0s. 0d.)

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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ORGANISATION.....

Help the NCCL protect your right to be let alone

The threats to your privacy reported in this broadsheet are real. They can be averted, but only if everyone is prepared to "speak out" loud and clear and actively help to stop the steady erosion of our basic rights.

The NCCL campaign offers everyone in Britain an opportunity to make his voice heard and to participate in a serious, nation-wide programme for the protection of our right to privacy—the right to be let alone.

This campaign will inform the public of the threats—and of their rights. It will press for safeguards through legislation and the implementation of Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It will urge respect for the right to personal privacy by central and local government and their agents, industry and commerce, communications media and others. It will act as watchdog for the community and will identify, publicise and seek remedies for individual abuses of the right to privacy.

Phase one

- Circulation of a Petition on Privacy (see below and coupon on this page).
- "Speak Out" meetings on Privacy in London and other cities.
- Distribution of information about the threats to privacy: i.e., this issue of "SPEAK OUT" (see coupon on this page).
- Support for legislative proposals with the aid of the NCCL's all-party Parliamentary Civil Liberties Group (Chairman: Eric Lubbock, MP; Vice-Chairman: Dame Joan Vickers, MP; Secretary: Mrs Joyce Butler, MP) for the implementation of Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Direct representation to central and local government, major employers, management selection firms, computer manufacturers, hire purchase companies, the GPO, the Press Council, BBC and ITV, and other relevant bodies to ensure their respect for the right to privacy of all citizens.
- Establishment of a Privacy Complaints Bureau by the NCCL to give help and advice and to compile a national register of privacy complaints.

How you can help

We ask for more than your sympathy and goodwill—we need your active support for this important campaign. This is how you can help:

1. Circulate the Petition on Privacy.
2. Sign the Petition and "put in a pound" for the campaign (or as much as you can afford).
3. Inform the NCCL's Privacy Complaints Bureau of alleged invasions of privacy.

A previous NCCL petition

Tony Smythe, NCCL General Secretary, and Gordon Evans, Human Rights Year Committee General Secretary, present a petition on race relations to the Home Secretary on 10 December, 1968.

Petition on Privacy

The NCCL is circulating a Petition on Privacy, which is worded as follows:

"WE SUPPORT the right of all citizens to privacy. In particular, we support Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states: 'No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Every one has the right to the protection of the law against such interference'.

"WE URGE the Government to take appropriate measures to protect by legislation and other means the right to privacy in all its different aspects and to prescribe the vital remedies and legal sanctions for its protection".

This Petition will circulate until 30th November, 1969. On 10th December, 1969—Human Rights Day—it will be handed to the Government.

If you are concerned about your right, and the right of all citizens, to be left alone, you can help to safeguard it by circulating the Petition, by signing it—and by "putting in a pound" to help finance our campaign. For details—see the coupon on this page.

Photos: Courtesy of Syndication International. Published by the National Council for Civil Liberties, 4 Camden High Street, London, N.W.1. Designed by Ray Chesterton & printed by Goodwin Press Ltd., 135 Fonthill Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.4

A COMMUNITY THAT WAS CONVERTED TO CHAOS

THE Local Government Investigator, the "Scottish Ombudsman," is set to publish the report of his findings into the gas conversion row that has been raging between Glasgow District Council and Corkerhill Community Association. Since the summer of 1975, the people of Corkerhill have been fighting for compensation for damages caused to their homes, and for gas fires removed during gas conversion in the scheme.

As the Corkerhill people eagerly await the findings of the Scottish Ombudsman, Sir Robert Moore, Press Reporter **Michael Kernan** presents a history of one of the most bitter wrangles between a group of tenants and the local authorities that Glasgow has ever seen.

TO THE CASUAL onlooker, there is nothing out of the ordinary about Corkerhill.

Basically, it is just another of Glasgow's countless little grey suburbs.

Five miles to the south of the city centre it still likes to think of itself as an outlying village, as opposed to just another impersonal, anonymous blob on Glasgow's sprawling map.

It takes just five minutes to drive at cruising speed through all of the housing scheme's look-alike streets, which bear such imaginative names as Corkerhill Road, and Corkerhill Place.

Generally, Corkerhill's 1,435 population are like most Scots of the central belt: parochially narrow-minded, but deep down as genuinely warm as the whisky they love so much.

In short, the inhabitants of Corkerhill are just ordinary people.

But over the last 18 months, they've been locked in one of the most bitter and most drawn-out wrangles with the local authorities that Glasgow has ever seen.

It all began in the summer of '75, when Glasgow District Council, in conjunction with the Scottish Gas Board, launched a campaign to convert every house in the city to natural gas.

The service was to be free, and, they assured, simple and straightforward. Glasgow expected the gas conversion workers to accomplish their task with the ease and skill of a team of top surgeons removing infected tonsils.

But when the conversion programme reached Corkerhill, it went disastrously wrong.

In the ensuing 18 months, the people of Corkerhill, led by a community association that was legally powerless, but totally fearless and committed, levelled accusations at the council and gas board, including vandalism, criminal negligence, breach of housing covenant and even a mini-Watergate style cover-up.

THEY HAD TWO main grievances. The first of these was that the council's contractors, building firm Lafferty & Co., were inexperienced in gas conversion works. Consequently, they blundered into the task like bulls in a china shop, leaving behind a trail of devastation and destruction.

As a result, wallpaper was ripped off, carpets were ruined by dust and stone chips and fire surrounds were dismantled.

"Legalised vandalism," was how Corkerhill Community Association described it.

The tenants claimed compensation for damage to their homes, but received not a penny, because neither the council nor the gas board would admit responsibility.

The second major grievance did not emerge until a year after gas conversion work started in Corkerhill.

The council and gas board workers had removed many gas fires during conversion because, they said, the old gas flues had proved faulty and therefore unsuitable for conversion to natural gas.

In July, 1976, a full year later, the council told tenants why the fires had been removed and said they would replace them with electric power points.

Tenants would have to replace the fires the council removed . . . at their own expense. And all because of a free service!

The gas conversion programme that turned sour turned the lives of many Corkerhill people into a hell.

Few escaped the effects. Many were subjected to physical hardship, inconvenience and discomfort. Many more suffered heavy financial loss.

The first major point was the conversion itself . . .

THE FIRST SIGNS that something had gone wrong were vague, mainly isolated reports of damage to household property by gas conversion workers.

Then at a regular meeting of Corkerhill Community Association in September, 1975, all hell broke loose.

The local District Councillor, Mrs. Winnie Waddell, was snowed under by a deluge of complaints.

Speaker after speaker told of extensive damage, and of gas-fires being [illegible] and there were tears as we heard of local old-age pensioners. With winter looming up, many had been left without heating in their bedrooms.

The Community Association's executive committee compiled a report, claiming that carpets and floor-coverings, furniture and fire surrounds, paintwork and wallpaper had all been irreparably damaged in homes throughout Corkerhill.

In many cases, they added, existing gas fires had been "ripped out" by conversion workers, leaving no alternative source of heating.

In January, 1976, they took the unprecedented step of banning all council and gas board workers from their homes.

In a statement they announced that no contractor would be allowed in any home "until the Housing Management Committee of Glasgow District Council reconsider their refusal to safeguard their tenants' private property."

LEGAL ACTION

A month later, the Community Association threatened to go even further.

During a private meeting, they considered taking legal action against the District Council. They claimed the council, as landlords, had a "statutory duty to protect their tenants against the loss of property." In this case the property was their gas fires.

The association's case was backed by the powerful Glasgow Council of Tenants' Associations. Their secretary, Frances Hamilton, commented: "The trouble is, when we speak to the District Councillors they say the whole thing is the Gas Board's fault. And in their turn the Gas Board blame the council's Housing Management Department."

The District Council tried to calm the growing storm by announcing they had received "very few complaints on gas conversion from the Corkerhill people."

But the Community Association were equal to the situation. They immediately prepared 50 test cases and publicly submitted compensation claims totalling £3,000.

By this time, one man had emerged as a leader from the ranks of Corkerhill Community Association.

He is Walter Morrison, a man no stranger to taking on the authorities over his beliefs.

A fast talking fiery troubleshooter, he was appointed convener of a special Campaign For Compensation Committee, set up by the association.

Since that appointment, he's studied newspaper cuttings from all over Great Britain, inquiry reports, safety standard booklets an deven legislation, to become an authority on gas conversion.

"SHAMBLES"

In the last nine months, he has repeatedly called for a public inquiry [illegible] and he has even

His first move was to call upon Scottish Secretary of State Bruce Millan, who is, coincidentally, Corkerhill's M.P., to hold a public inquiry into the whole affair.

He told the Scottish Secretary:

"Glasgow District Council and Scottish Gas continue to blame each other for what reasonable men might consider a totally ill-conceived shambles, with the consumer and tenant footing the bill.

"It now appears imperative to the people of Corkerhill that nothing short of a public inquiry will sort out what could be described as breach of performance, maladministration, nuisance and negligence, resulting in great hardship, unwarranted fears and financial difficulties for unsuspecting tenants."

Bruce Millan turned down the inquiry call because, he said: "The whole question is still under investigation."

Meanwhile, as Scottish Gas and Glasgow District Council bickered over who was to blame, tenants forked out for new fires—or froze.

The more houseproud also invested in new wallpaper, paint, carpets and even furniture.

Having drawn a blank with the Scottish Secretary, Walter Morrison turned his attention to the official Local Government Investigator, the "Scottish Ombudsman," Sir Robert Moore.

In a four point statement of complaint, the Ombudsman was told:

- THAT extensive damage was caused to members' homes during gas conversion.
- THAT tenants were left without heating during the coldest part of the year because gas fires were removed and replaced by an electric power point . . . without means of converting the power to heat.
- THAT there was maladministration by the council in their forward planning of conversion. And that potentially dangerous gas flues were not discovered until after conversion.
- THAT there was no prior consultation with them by the District Council and that tenants were given no choice in the matter.

THE LAST TWO points—about forward planning and prior consultation—are the most interesting and significant.

In 1970, the "Report of an Inquiry into the Safety of Natural Gas," was published in England.

It clearly recommends that before gas conversion takes place, a preparatory survey should be carried out. More particularly, it states that attention should be drawn to potentially dangerous flues "AT LEAST 13 WEEKS BEFORE GAS CONVERSION."

The potentially dangerous flues in Corkerhill did not appear to be detected until AFTER conversion. And the investigations of Walter Morrison suggests that NO pre-conversion check was carried out in Corkerhill.

Mr. Milliken, the Glasgow District Council official with direct responsibility for gas conversion, was unable to confirm or deny whether any survey had been carried out, when I spoke to him several weeks ago.

Yet on May 19, 1975, the District Council held a meeting on gas conversion. An extract from the minute of that meeting reads: "Owing to staff shortage and heavy programme of work, it would not be possible . . . to carry out the quantity surveying services required in connection with the provision of gas terminals."

Walter Morrison argues that if a pre-conversion survey had taken places, most of the problems would have been averted.

[illegible] extraordinary situation, contrary to tried and accepted practices.

"They were forced to make on-the-spot decisions whether to convert the existing bedroom fires or disconnect them."

Meanwhile, the Ombudsman seemed sympathetic to the claims of Corkerhill Community Association.

He sent in an investigator who studied evidence compiled by the local people.

But then a Catch 22 situation developed.

The Ombudsman told the Community Association he would hold an inquiry into the matter. But then he postponed the inquiry, saying that Glasgow District Council had promised to set up a meeting with Corkerhill representatives to thrash out a solution. The Ombudsman said he would await the meeting's outcome. That was in July, 1976. The meeting only took place two weeks ago.

The council's reason for the delay? The affair was under investigation by the Ombudsman!

ALLEGATIONS THAT THE District Council and Scottish Gas put lives at risk and then tried to cover up the fact, were the most serious features of the gas conversion dispute.

In June last year, the Community Association discovered that although the council contractors had removed a number of faulty fires a year earlier, they had left others in exactly the same condition.

When the Corkerhill Community Association made this known, Scottish Gas and the District Council issued a joint statement.

A report of this statement appeared in a national newspaper the following day, reading:

"The District Council and the Gas Board assured tenants there is no danger to those who have been allowed to retain gas fires. Flue units have been checked and passed as safe."

On reading this report, Walter Morrison telephoned the Gas Board and recorded his conversation with public relations officer Ron Jones.

Throughout the conversation, Mr. Jones refused to repeat the statement that all fires were safe. And when Walter Morrison suggested the Gas Board were gambling with people's lives, Mr. Jones replied: "I have spoken to several people about it (the allegation that fires were unsafe) . . . and they feel it could cause more alarm going back to it than leaving it alone."

Just five days after the original declaration that the fires were safe, council and Gas Board men moved in and dismantled the "safe" fires.

Walter Morrison says now: "This proved our claim that the fires were unsafe and that the council and Gas Board were prepared to risk people's lives to cover up mistakes amounting to maladministration."

THE MOST RECENT move by Corkerhill tenants in their battle over compensation claims was a rent strike.

In December last year, Community Association members voted to withhold a 50p rent increase that came into force at the beginning of this year.

And they claim they are within their legal rights to do so.

A spokesman explains: "The Dis- [illegible] Paying more money for worse condi- [illegible] tion is [illegible] on."

Their fight continues . . .

IDEALLY, this should be a balanced account of the events surrounding gas conversion in Corkerhill over the last year and a half. Ideally, the numerous complaints and allegations against the District Council and Scottish Gas should be answered.

But in the event, it has to remain, to a large extent, one sided.

In keeping with the unwritten laws of investigative journalism, I made every effort to allow the parties involved to air their views, to reply to the charges against them. But I found them unwilling and non-cooperative.

Gas Board public relations officer Ron Jones said that the matter had been under discussion "time and time again," when I asked him to comment. He refused to make any further comment over the telephone.

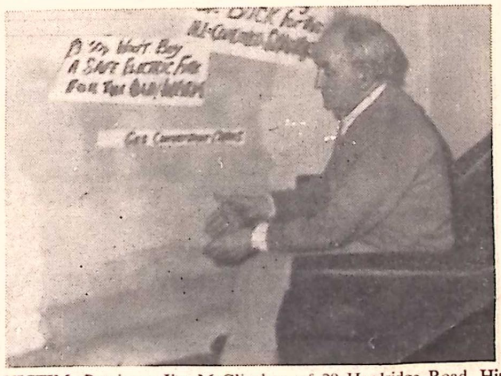
Glasgow District Council were a little more productive, but not much.

Officials there indulged in what seems to be a favourite pastime of local-government workers — buck passing.

I first contacted the Housing Management Department and explained that I wished to obtain a comment

—CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

VICTIM: Ellen Duncan (73) of 70 Corkerhill Pllace. Her bedroom fire was dismantled just five days after the Gas Board and District Council declared the fires safe.



VICTIM: Pensioner Jim McGlinchey, of 29 Hardridge Road. His gas fire was removed during the gas conversion programme. He didn't even receive the replacement power points.

BENS BLITZ

LARKHALL 0
BENBURB 4

Benburb stormed to victory over Larkhall with a blistering four-goal blitz in the second half.

Right from the start Benburb made their intentions clear as they launched attack after attack.

But a brilliant display by Larkhall keeper Newman kept the score-sheet blank in the first half.

On the occasions when Larkhall managed to break the Bens' stranglehold and work their way upfield, they found goalkeeper Hart in outstanding form.

He made particularly fine saves from Lochrie and Whitelaw.

Newman in the Larkhall goal capped a fine first half performance with a brilliant penalty save in 30 minutes, diving brilliantly to stop Murdoch's shot.

Benburb kept up the pressure with Ballard and Thompson leading the offensive. But Larkhall held out till half-time.

SLICK

A slick performance from Benburb in the second half, however, put paid to Larkhall's hopes.

Wood, Benburb's centre-forward, controlled play, cleverly distributing the ball to the rest of his forwards.

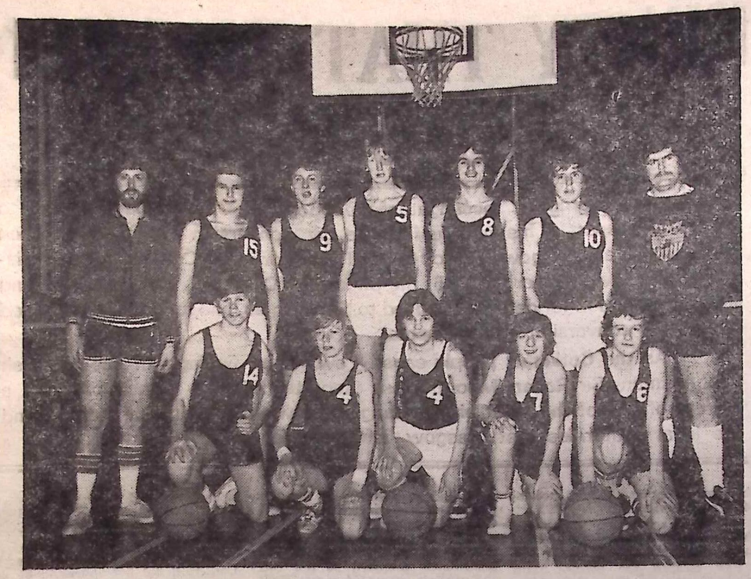
Tulloch and Thompson controlled the midfield. And Sweeney looked sharp up front.

Goals came from Thompson (2), Sweeney and Douglas sealed it for Benburb.

Larkhall — Newman, Henderson, Sneddon; Munro, Alan Duff, Chalmers; Fisher, Beaton, Whitelaw, Lochrie, Alastair Duff. Subs., Stills, McGonnigal.

Benburb — Hart; Murdoch, Louden; Tulloch, Burnett, Miller; Ballard, Thomson, Wood, Sweeney, Douglas. Subs. [illegible]

Referee—T. McKenzie (Wishaw).



Penilee's basketball champs.

Back row (left to right): John Turner (coach), Donald MacLeod (capt.), Allan Lewis, Stewart Miller, Robert Renfrew, Albert Barclay, Andrew Williamson.

Front row: Andrew Hay, Steven Wight, Andrew MacLeod, Stewart McArthur, Alex McMahon.

Penilee penalty kings net championship

Penilee Community Centre Basketball team became Glasgow's Under 17 champions, at the weekend, when they beat Westwood in a thrilling final.

On the way they disposed of St. Augustine's, Kings Park, and St. Margaret Mary's.

In an exciting climax against Westwood, the game finished on 22 points each, but Penilee won 4-3 on penalties.

[illegible] scored 29 goals and lost 11 in their eight games played.

Donald MacLeod and Robert Renfrew, accumulating 51 points between them.

Alan Lewis was named as top rebounder, and on top form in defence was Albert Barclay.

BENS HELP ROW OUT

The Harmony Row under 21s team's bid for Scottish Cup glory was given a boost when local Junior club Benburb offered to stage the Scottish Secondary Juvenile semi-final cup-tie between the Row and Eadie Star at Tinto Park on Sunday, April 3, kicking off at 3 p.m.

In their march to the semi-finals the Row have scored 29 goals and lost 11 in their eight games played.

Four local sides in the past have come near to winning this national trophy, only to fail at the vital semi-final stage, but the Row, who have trained hard and built up a strong player pool, could produce that vital "extra" which could see them through to the final and a repeat of the Lady Darling Cup final of last season when the Row met Campsie Black Watch —and what a game that would be.

The Row's under 21s game v Glentyan Thistle was called off due to the park being unplayable last Saturday.

This Saturday sees the Row travel to King George V Park, Renfrew, for a league game against the much improved Rolls Royce Juveniles.

* * *

13 goals

SYCA League Championship
(U/13s)

Harmony Row YC 9
Brunswick YC 4

Harmony Row YC entertained the very attractive Brunswick YC from Springburn in this vital league clash and indeed Brunswick were a very attractive footballing side. If they had taken their chances the way the Row took theirs this game could have been an incredible 9-9 draw, but fair play to the character of this young Govan team after being 3-1 down at one time they fought back to level terms and that was the half-time score. McGregor notched two and Gordon one.

The second half showed some brilliant ballwork from both sides with Elliot, on the wing for the Row, really excelling. The Govan team outshone Brunswick in one department only, finishing, as in every other aspect both teams were equal.

A further goal from McGregor, a cracker from Elliot, two solo goals from Boyle and the game was over. Brunswick, with a late flourish, pulled one back but a later flourish saw Hamilton and McGregor adding another two for the Govan boys. On play there was not five goals between these two very sporting teams.

Row pool — Monaghan, Paton, Algeo, McAllister, Gordon, Boyle (capt.), Elliot, J. Murray, Cleary, McGregor, Hamilton. Subs., Reid and A. Murray.

Junior football fixtures

The fixtures for the local Junior Football Clubs for Saturday are as follows:— Central Drybrough Cup—Second Round. Benburb v Johnstone Burgh at Tinto Park, Govan; Central League Division "C", Vale of Clyde v St. Anthony's, at Tollcross.

POLLOK FIGHT BACK

Garthamlock 3
Pollok Utd. B.C. 3
Strathclyde Youth League U-12s

After a dull first half with the score 0-0, the game livened up in the second half, Garthamlock went two goals up and then Pollok made a great fightback to make it 3-3 with goals from Good, Fitzsimmons and A. Reid.

Pollok pool — Brogan, McIntyre, Cassidy, McClusker, A. Reid, McMaster, Campbell, Bickerton, Fitzsimmons, Connor, Moore, M. Reid, Good, Gray.

Next week's game — Strathclyde Youth League U-12s: Pollok Utd. B.C. v Eddlewood B.C., at South Pollok, kick-off 2.30 p.m.

Stephens out of George Hendry

George Hendry Cup (U/21)
(Second Round)

Possil Youth Club 2
Stephens Juveniles 1

Stephens' excellent league form of recent weeks that has taken them to the top of the first division, was never in evidence in this Cowlairs cup-tie.

Possil, beaten 5—2 only three weeks ago by Stephens in the league at Cowlairs, thoroughly deserved to beat a Govan side sadly lacking any cup-tie spirit.

Stephens got off to the best possible start and, within 30 seconds, Bobby Rennie put the Govan side in front after a great move. It was to be one of the last good Stephens' moves, even if it was so early. They never got their game together, and Possil took advantage of this.

It was to Possil's credit that they pressed incessantly, and they got their just reward 12 minutes from time.

Within 60 seconds, Possil changed a deficit into a deserved lead, with two goals resulting from free-kicks.

It was just not within Stephens to come back from this.

Leaguewise, Stephens are turning it on, but when the cup-ties come around, they don't seem to want to know.

* * *

NAP

Glasgow Secondary Juvenile League (U/18)

Harmony Row Unt. 2
Stephens Juveniles 5

Stephens deservedly overcame their local Harmony Row rivals in a thoroughly memorable Govan derby.

At the break it was two apiece, but a thrusting Stephens side pushed forward in the second half to deservedly win.

Stephens scorer were White (2), Redpath (2) and Murdoch.

Star men in a good Stephens team were Murdoch, Redpath and Docherty.

LEAGUE UPSET FOR UNITAS

Yarrow F.C. 5, Unitas 3

Unitas dropped two vital points in a game of errors.

In five minutes Owens gave away a goal with a dreadful passback right to the Yarrow centre-forward. He squared the ball to his inside-left who tapped it into the empty goal.

Unitas fought back but their defence was in tatters again in 15 minutes when the centre-forward went through unchallenged to score number two.

Just before the interval the Yarrow right-half slammed the ball past Mayberry from ten yards.

Unitas stormed back into the game with two early second-half goals.

In 47 minutes Watson slammed in a fine goal from ten yards, and in the 49th minute he met a McMillan corner with his head to make it 3-2.

Unitas kept hammering at the Yarrow's defence in search of the equaliser.

Just when Unitas looked like saving the game, the defence blundered again.

Yarrow broke away after constant Unitas pressure and in a goalmouth scramble Mayberry dropped the ball right at the centre's foot, who slammed it into the empty goal.

In the 85th minute Yarrow's inside-left raced through the Unitas defence to slam home goal number 5, and just on time Watson pulled one back to register his hat-trick.

POLLOK ON TOP FORM

Dykebar Athletic 1
Pollok Utd. 5

Both teams quickly settled down and Pollok took the lead in two minutes with a beautiful lob by Prescott over the keeper's head into the corner of the net.

Dykebar, playing some lovely football, fought back gamely and came close on more than one occasion.

But Bauld put Pollok three up with two well taken goals and just before half-time Boyle made it four.

After Dykebar had pulled one back substitute Findlay got the ball on the right wing, raced to the byeline and crossed to Bauld who completed his hat-trick with a fine header.

* * *

Gleniffer Thistle 1
Pollok Utd. 4

It took a brilliant penalty kick save by Slaven to bring Pollok to life and from then on there was only one team going to win.

Goals from Kidd (2), Foley and Donohoe settled the issue.

Pool — Slaven; Donohoe, Meechan, McPherson, Sheridan, Davies, Sweeney, Cullen, Molloy, Kidd, Foley. Subs., Cosgrove and Cowan.

Govan and District Bowling League

THERE was a full attendance of members and representatives at the annual meeting of Govan and District Bowling League held in Cardonald Bowling Club Pavilion on Wednesday evening of last week.

President Adam Elliot, presiding, welcomed the representatives and office-bearers and apologised for the alterations which were being made at Cardonald.

He extended a very warm welcome to Hon. President David Stevenson, who founded the Govan and District Bowling League. He also welcomed Vice-President William Berry, of Renfrew Club, Past President William Crawford, of Bellahouston Club, and a full attendance of representatives from all the clubs in the League.

Secretary and Treasurer Charles Watson submitted the Financial Report and said they had made a profit of £73 and that was above last year's total.

PENNANTS

Mr. Watson, speaking on the suggestion that the League should provide pennants, suitably engraved, to the winning clubs, said that the bare pennants cost £10 each, and to have them engraved with the name of the winners would be a very expensive item.

He thanked all the clubs in membership, especially Cardonald Club for housing the Fours Champion of Champions games.

He also spoke about their visit to Bonnybridge Club and paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. Harold McGlashan, their former secretary, who was now living in Bonnybridge.

President Adam Elliot thanked all the representatives and said that there had been one hundred per cent representation from all the clubs at all the committee meetings, and he thanked them all for their support right through the year.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year 1977-78: Hon. President, Mr. David Stevenson; President, William Berry (Renfrew); Vice-President, Daniel Hamilton (Mosspark); Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Watson (Linthouse).

The fees for the incoming season were fixed at £2 per club payable at the next meeting.

It was also agreed that the presentation dance for this year should be on either Friday, October 21, or Friday, October 28.

It was agreed that League games would start on Saturday, May 7.

The Secretary also intimated that the Falkirk game had been provisionally agreed for Sunday, August 21.

He said that the Vice-President Badges would be delivered very soon.

It was suggested that plaques, suitably engraved, should be presented to the winning clubs, but the Secretary said that this would be rather expensive and it was was agreed to leave this business to the next meeting of the League Committee.

A suggestion that Senior Fours should be introduced into the Finals was turned down as it was stated that the Wober Trophy competition catered for the Senior Citizens in this district.

The next meeting of the League representatives will be on April 20, in the Renfrew Bowling Club Pavilion, Sandy Road, Renfrew.

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KEEP THE P.I. OPEN

The Fund has now reached the total of £6,183.14 and the management of the Institute are glad to acknowledge with thanks further contributions and others which there has not been space to acknowledge till now.

Bert Murray, Butcher, Langlands Road.
Tempo Off-Sales, Govan Road.
Hanlon's Off-Sales, Govan Road.
Govan Arms, Govan Road.
Stanley Bar.
Mr. James McLuskie, 43 Ladykirk Drive.
J. Stirling, 80 Meiklewood Road.
D. Mulhall, 28 Kellas Street.
Lord MacLeod of Fuinary.
M. Richardson, 17 Barlogan Ave.
A. Robertson, 3 Taransay Street.
B. Wilson, 40 Drumoyne Drive.
S. McCafferty, 199 Drumoyne Rd.
R. Robertson, 3 Taransay Street.,
Mrs. R. Porter, 75 Summertown Road.
Mrs. E. Coventry, 95 Burghead Dr.
Mr. Mackay, Govan Health Centre.
Mrs. S. Jones, 45 Iona Court.
Lyceum Cafe, Govan Road.
Emily Gordon, 94 Potterhill Rd.
Mr. and Mrs. McNulty, 60 Jedworth Ave., Drumchapel.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Allan, c/o 60 Jedworth Ave., Drumchapel.
Webster Family, 61 Brighton St.
McCormick Family, 79 Brighton St.
Mrs. H. Black, 137 Kintra Street.
Mr. and Mrs. Ryder, Penilee.
Mrs. and Miss M. Murdoch, 8 Ibroxholm Oval.
M. Anderson, 36 Clynder Street.
Lang Family, 239 Langlands Road.
M. Macleod, 130 Shieldhall Road.
McDonald Family, 138 Shieldhall Road.
Mr. Wilson, 126 Shieldhall Road.
L. Weir, 243 Langlands Road.
Harte Family, 235 Shieldhall Road.
Moira Marshall, 28 Kilmaurs St.
Davidson Family, 44 Finsbay St.
Mrs. Carten, 243 Shieldhall Road.
S. Smart, 7 Finsbay Street.
Mrs. Gouk, 119 Shieldhall Road.
Mrs. Scott, 23 Craigton Place.
J. Tomlinson, 8 Craigton Place.
Mrs. Allan, 28 Finsbay Street.
A. Moffat, 3 Craigton Place.
J. Miller, 287 Shieldhall Road.
Jean Paterson, 277 Shieldhall Road.
C. and K. Lawther, 32 Windsor Road, Renfrew.
Mr. and Mrs. Wood, 3 Inchinnan Road, Renfrew.,
Chapple Family, 23 Drumoyne Dr.
K. MacDonald, 16 Drumoyne Dr.
P. Capani, 10 Drumoyne Drive.
R. Etherington, 22 Drumoyne Dr.
Mr. and Mrs. I. Cameron, 11 Drumoyne Drive.

Little Claire thinks her dad's ice cream is just great licks.

And who better to judge the fantastic freezing stuff than a five-year-old?

Claire's dad is James Bondini, owner of the Aldwych Cafe in Paisley Road West.

The ice cream he sells, he proudly declares, is the "best in Glasgow."

So it should be. For James imports his ice cream all the way from Italy—just like mama used to make.

And the machine he uses to serve up no less than 13 delicious flavours is the only one of its kind in Glasgow.

—Photo by Press Staff Photographer.

Councillors' surgeries

District Councillor Tom Hamilton (Crookston) is holding a surgery in St. Marnock's School Annexe tomorrow (Saturday) from 9-11 a.m.

Councillor Bob McClement will hold a surgery in St. Anthony's Primary School, Harmony Row, on Tuesday, March 29, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Rotary Club

At the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of Govan in the Bellahouston Hotel on Monday the speaker was Rotary District vice-chairman Alex. Connell, who is also district vocational chairman. He gave a talk on vocational subjects.

President Dick King presided and Rotarian Gavin Barr proposed the vote of thanks.

Help choir to entertain

The senior citizens of Renfrew's choir have been entertaining the patients of Erskine Hospital and the conductor, Mr. Charles Kerr, of 32 Marjory Road, Renfrew, has arranged a further concert on April 7.

As this hospital has no Government grant and depends on donations from the general public, etc., he would be glad if any interested party would care to send a donation to him (however small). It will be acknowledged and appreciated as funds are very necessary for this worthy cause.

New store

Planning permission has been granted to G. Gilmour to erect a storage building at 245 Govan Road, Plantation.

NEW SLUDGE BOAT FOR THE CLYDE

THE BIGGEST and best-equipped sludge vessel in Britain slid into the Clyde at Port Glasgow last Thursday. She is the m.v. Garroch Head, built for Strathclyde Regional Council by James Lamont and Co. Ltd., at a cost of about £2 million.

The naming ceremony was carried out by Mrs. Elizabeth Paterson, wife of Councillor William Paterson, chairman of the Region's Water and Sewerage Committee.

Committee members and some other guests watched Mrs. Paterson giving the vessel the traditional champagne send-off down the slipway at the Clyde Shipbuilding Yard.

FROM SHIELDHALL

Reckoned to be the most modern ship of her kind, the Garroch Head will carry 3,200 tonnes of sludge on six days of the week from Shieldhall or Dalmuir Sewage Works down river to the disposal area at Garroch Head, the most southerly point of Bute, from which she takes her name. Annually, she and her companion vessel, m.v. Dalmarnock, will deposit more than 1,500,000 tonnes of sludge from Strathclyde's sewage works—about five times the weight of rubbish emptied annually from Glasgow dustbins.

A unique feature of the Garroch Head is the number of passengers she can carry. Her dining-room and public lounge can accommodate 70 people. This will mean the continuance of a tradition pioneered by the former Glasgow Corporation just after the First World War. It allows parties from senior citizen clubs, women's guilds and other groups to sail "doon the watter" on a sludge ship during the runs to Garroch Head in the summer months. Each year this has given pleasure to hundreds of people, and the system is a good example of a local authority making more than one use of a very expensive asset.

REPLACEMENT

Clubs, must, however, provide their own catering.

These outings will not be possible this year when the *Garroch Head* comes into service, but they will be resumed next summer.

The Garroch Head is the sixth vessel built for the Clyde sludge service since 1904. She replaces the old s.s. Shieldhall.

Scots shipyards have dominated in turning out these specialised ships. Sixteen of the 19 publicly owned sludge vessels operating in the British Isles at present have come from Scottish yards—10 of them in the last 12 years from Strathclyde shipyards.

Last year four sludge ships were under construction in Strathclyde at the same time.

"We are pleased to be supporting the local shipbuilding industry in a tangible way," said Councillor Paterson. He pointed out that the ship's main engines were built at Govan by British Polar Engines, and that she is the fourth sludge vessel designed by the Glasgow naval architects, Messrs. Y-Ard.

ADVERTISEMENT

He added: "The daily voyages of the Strathclyde sludge ships are an excellent advertisement for the firms involved in their construction. And the firms also value being able to show prospective customers over them."

The Garroch Head is 100 metres in length and has a loaded displacement of 4,800 tons. She is estimated to be about the biggest size of vessel which can negotiate the upper navigable sections of the Clyde at all times of the year and in all states of tide without the help of tugs.

The ship's main engines are each capable of developing 1,200 h.p., giving her a service speed of 11½ knots. An electrically driven bow thrust unit gives her great manoeuvreability.

Main engines and ancillary machinery are controlled from a special sound-proof unit in the main engine-room and control can be switched to the bridge once the engines have been started up.

The sludge is held in eight tanks and discharged by gravity through mushroom-type valves. To prevent pollution, the water ballast is located in separate tanks.

Dumbreck Public Meeting

After hearing a report by the Director of Planning on proposals for the Dumbreck Conservation area, similar to those approved by the former Glasgow Corporation for the adjacent West Pollokshields Conservation Area, Glasgow District Council Planning Committee authorised the Director to hold a public meeting in the area to obtain the views of the community on the proposals to the formulation of a policy by the council.

New bakery

G. McHarg has been granted planning permission to use a retail shop at 2097 Paisley Road West, Cardonald, as a bakery.

The Aldwych Cafe

2129 Paisley Road West, G52

Come and see *Tel.: 041-882 4005*

THE NEW ICE CREAM PARLOUR

The only one of its kind in Glasgow

Many Varieties to choose from — THE Famous Original Recipe still being used after 41 years

LARGE SELECTION OF ICES, CHOCOLATES, SWEETS, etc.

LAST LINK WITH OLD NITSHILL VILLAGE

THE DETERMINATION of a group of Nitshill residents, who were prepared to sit in for 24 hours a day if necessary to prevent the demolition of the former Levern Primary School, Prestwick Street, Nitshill, has led to the school's preservation. The old school is the last remaining link with the old mining village of Nitshill.

Following completion of the new Levern Primary School, the old school was earmarked for demolition in 1976, but an Action Group was formed by people in the area determined that the building be retained for the use of the community as it was in good structural condition. In the opinion of many it was the only building of any character left in the area.

The Action Group Committee, led by Mr. Jack Baillie and Mr. John Reilly, persuaded the District Council to alter their previous decision and agree to give the school to the people of the area to be used as a community centre, known as the Levern Centre. Since then a management committee has been formed consisting of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and a representative of every organisation using the building.

JOB CREATION

At the end of last year the Management Committee applied for a Job Creation Scheme to renovate and modernise the inside of the Levern Centre building. The application was approved at the beginning of this year and began at the end of February with a programme of improvement to the building.

The Job Creation programme employs 15 workers and the work will be completed by August when Nitshill will have a modern community centre.

The Management Committee intends the Centre to be used as a community facility with playgroups, O.A.P. and Mothers' Clubs, Youth Clubs and Voluntary Organisations all participating in the running of the Centre.

DISPLAY

Students from the Glasgow College of Building and Printing kindly drew up designs for the interior and exterior decor of the Centre and a display of their work, which was well-attended, was held in the new Levern Primary School, Drumbeg Drive, Nitshill, last Friday evening. Mr. James White, M.P. for Pollok, and a number of local personalities were in attendance.

A spokesman for the Management Committee told the "Press": "We feel that the Levern Centre is an example of what can be achieved if the people of a community are willing to fight for some sort of decent community provision in their area. There are, doubtless, empty halls, schools and churches in Glasgow that could be used as Community Centres if the community of the area were willing to work and petition the authorities for the use of such buildings.

"We, the Management Committee, believe our Centre will be a model for other social-recreational amenities in the future and such community provision can be made available through the hard work of M.P.s, Councillors and the community at large."

ROTARACT CLUB FOR GOVAN?

Fifteen young people attended an interest meeting sponsored by the Rotary Club of Govan in Cardonald College on Monday evening to discuss the formation of a Rotaract Club in Govan. The club is for people between the ages of 18 and 28, male or female, and the purpose is to develop leadership and responsible citizenship through service to the community.

Rotarian Tom Morrison, convener of the Govan Club's Community Service, presided, and among those present were District Chairman Hugh Urquhart, Greenock, and President Dick King of the Govan Club.

Two past presidents of the Rotaract Club of Greenock told the meeting how they ran their club and the projects they had become involved in. Questions were asked from the floor.

It was decided to hold a further interest meeting in the Bellahouston Hotel on Monday, April 4, at 7.30 p.m. to accommodate those who could not attend Monday's meeting.

Rotarian Morrison told the "Press" that from the interest shown he was quite confident that a Rotaract Club could be formed in Govan.

GREENHEAD TENANTS' OFFICIALS

On March 15 there was a large attendance of the tenants of the Greenhead Scheme in the Linthouse/St. Kenneth Church hall.

It was unanimously agreed to reform the Greenhead Tenants' Association and the following office-bearers were elected — Mr. C. Carmichael (chairman), Mrs. N. McLaren (temp. vice-chairman), Mrs. Watkins (treasurer), Miss E. G. Munro (secretary), and committee members, Mrs. S. Kay, Mrs. Munro, Miss A. Lightfoot, Mrs. C. Nichol, Miss S. Connelly and Mrs. J. McKay.

Will anyone who was unable to attend this meeting and who still wishes to join the Association kindly hand their forms to any of the committee.

The next meeting for committee members only will be on Tuesday, April 19, at 7.30 p.m. in the Session House of the Linthouse/St. Kenneth Church.

WEST DRUMOYNE IMPROVEMENTS

A meeting in Drumoyne Primary School last week to discuss environmental improvement attracted an attendance of between 300 and 400 tenants. With such a large turnout it was found impossible to discuss the plans in any detail and a meeting was arranged between officials of the Housing Management Department and the tenants' committee.

At this meeting the plans were looked at in depth and it was agreed to set up a display on Wednesday, March 30, in Drumoyne School between 2.30 and 8.30 p.m. All tenants are asked to attend the display and make any suggestions to department representatives who will be present.

Tenants should enter the school via the entrance at the janitor's house and go to the dining-hall via the driveway.

ABOVE

The former Levern Primary School which will be used for Nitshill Community purposes.

RIGHT

Mr. James White, M.P. for Pollok, points out an item of interest in the plans to Mr. J. Reilly, chairman of the management committee of Levern Centre.

Photos by Press Staff photographer.

Corkerhill Old Folk's Club

Mr. George Stratton, convener of Corkerhill Social and Recreation Club, welcomed another full attendance in main concert hall of Corkerhill Railway Institute, Corkerhill Place, on Friday afternoon.

After tea, Winnie Waddell, District Councillor, introduced the new Labour candidate for the Bellahouston Ward, Mr. Neil Toppin.

Mrs. Waddell, kept the old folk laughing as she told them stories and she also gave them a song. Mrs. Seddon and Mr. Skinner gave readings. Solos were sung by Messrs. Alex Barnes and David Anthony, and Mrs. Stratton gave two readings and sang to the members.

On Monday evening the members of the club will go on a visit to the King's Theatre and on Tuesday evening two buses will convey the members from Corkerhill to Penilee Community Centre for "The Good Old Days" concert.

NO contest?

With election fever mounting this week it is rather remarkable that Mr. Harry Selby, M.P. for Govan, seems to be the only M.P. in Scotland who has not a single prospective candidate announced against him to date.

You've Said It! — *The Letters Column*

CHALLENGE

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Kenneth Fee mentions the "cynical betrayal of the Scottish electorate over devolution" by the Labour Party. It occurs to me that only one other political party entered the same lobby as Labour en masse during the recent guillotine vote on the Scotland and Wales Bill. That was, of course, the SNP . . . talk about the pot calling the kettle black!

I challenge any SNP apologist to show that cutting short discussion and improvement of the Bill by Parliament was the best thing for Scotland.

A Bill, let me remind your readers, which would have unleashed an electoral system for the Assembly grossly unfair to the majority of Scottish voters. A Bill which denied the Assembly any real chance to raise its own cash but which substituted a hand-out from Westminster with all the associated interminable squabbling over the amount.

The SNP obviously consider any old constitution for Scotland is better than no constitution, as politicians did in Cyprus in 1960 . . . and look what happened there.

M. R. KIBBY,
Craigton Liberal Association,
221 Crookston Road G52.

NOT REWIRED

Sir,—Having read the report in the Govan Press today, I agree that routine maintenance work does seem to be effectively carried out in the scheme.

The information given to Councillor John McDonald regarding rewiring is however misleading. Several houses adjacent to 42 Arklet Road where I am the tenant have NOT been rewired and the old wiring in these houses could be in a dangerous condition.

THOMAS F. LAWSON,
42 Arklet Road,
Drumoyne.

AMENITIES, DRUMOYNE

Sir,—Recent "Press" articles have featured evidence of action by at least one District Councillor in response to organised request by Teucharhill Tenants' Association. Even Housing Management have shown interest and invited tenants to submit ideas for consideration.

By contrast, Drumoyne, having no Tenants' Association, has no organised method of approach. Individual complaints from tenants seldom evoke the elementary courtesy of acknowledgment let alone any promise of action.

It would appear that the only effective way to gain the attention of those in authority is to have a well organised Tenants' Association. Accordingly, an open meeting of Drumoyne tenants has been arranged in Govan High School on Tuesday, March 29, at 7.30 p.m. It is hoped that this initial meeting will attract a good attendance.

Business will be to examine the possibility of forming a Tenants' Association with the object of arresting the steady deterioration in the level of local amenity and the establishment of organised contact with authority at both Strathclyde and Glasgow District levels.

Mrs. R. BROWN,
81 Ardshiel Road,
Glasgow G51.

LOCAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

***COMMUNITY COUNCIL** elections will be taking place in the* **following areas on Monday, March 28: Corkerhill, Nethercraigs Sports Hall; Pollok Sub-Area No. 1, Leithland Primary Annexe; Pollok Sub-Area 2, McGill Primary School. The polling stations are open from 5-8.30 p.m.**

There is no contest in the remaining three areas of Pollok.

The sub-areas of Pollok are based on the polling areas used in Parliamentary and Local Government elections. Thus people who usually vote in Leithland Primary Annexe and in McGill Primary School in these elections will also do so for Community Council Elections.

The candidates are:—

POLLOK

Sub-Area 1—Five seats

Noreen Callaghan, 8 Downie Crescent; Christopher Carberry, 254 Neilsland Oval; George Campbell, 56 Neilsland Oval; James Flannagan, 256 Neilsland Oval; John Gray, 7 Langton Road; Stephen Hanlon, 178 Braidcraft Road.

James Kane, 210 Neilsland Oval; Andrew Love, 135 Levernside Road; David Mackay, 29 Binend Road; Edna Parr, 110 Langton Road; Thomas Postlethwaite, 86 Braidcraft Road; Elma Travers, 175 Braidcraft Road.

Sub-Area 2—Five seats

Bernard Dalbeck, 66 Hapland Road; Patrick Dunn, 95 Dormanside Road; Peter Fitzpatrick, 60 Hapland Road; David Forbes, 133 Dormanside Road; John Gentles, 45 Dormanside Road; Irene Hill, 79 Dormanside Road.

Alex Lambie, 123 Templeland Road; Janette Lowden, 155 Dormanside Road; Frances McGahan, 107 Meiklerigg Crescent; James McGahan, 107 Meiklerigg Crescent; Thomas McKeown, 116 Potterhill Road; Stephen Marshall, 81 Templeland Road; Rena Morris, 155 Dormanside Road.

Sub-Area 3—Five seats

Dinah Airlie, 46 Beltrees Road; Alex Cairns, 28 Netherplace Road; Margaret Mahon, 5 Leithland Road; Margaret McMulty, 16 Cross Stobs Road; Ronald Rigby, 35 Beltrees Road.

Sub-Area 4—Three seats

William Lynch, 38 Lyoncross Road; James McAloon, 31 Calfhill Road.

Sub-Area 5—Four seats

Jean Allan, 1 Faskin Road; John Baillie, 87 Mulben Crescent; Robert Kelly, 2 Faskin Road.

CORKERHILL
(26 seats)

Marion Alexander, 113 Hardridge Road; Robert Alexander, 113 Hardridge Road; Donald Black, 111 Hardridge Road; Sybil Black, 111 Hardridge Road; Henry Brown, 80 Hardridge Road.

John Burns, 311 Corkerhill Road; Elizabeth Calder, 315 Corkerhill Road; James Close, 58 Hardridge Road; William Stevens Dempster, 325 Corkerhill Road; Susan Degning, 38 Hardridge Road.

Margaret Fairfield, 78 Hardridge Road; Andrew Gallagher, 103 Hardridge Road; Anne-Marie Gallagher, 103 Hardridge Road; Carol Gallagher, 103 Hardridge Road; Mary Gallagher, 103 Hardridge Road.

Thomas Gallagher, 103 Hardridge Road; Mary Henderson, 99 Hardridge Road; William Henderson, 99 Hardridge Road; Thomas Hindle, 83 Corkerhill Place; Robert Jeffrey, 69 Hardridge Road.

Madeleine Kavanagh, 97 Hardridge Road; Thomas Kearns, 14 Hardridge Road; Sadie Kelly, 47 Corkerhill Place; Patrick McGoldrick, 60 Hardridge Road; Donald McInnes, 38 Hardridge Road.

Mary McKenna, 64 Hardridge Road; Alex McPherson, 58 Hardridge Road; Ann J. McPherson, 58 Hardridge Road; Elspeth Mitchell, 137 Hardridge Road; Walter Morrison, 70 Corkerhill Place.

Margaret O'Neill, 14 Hardridge Road; Duncan Scott, 310 Corkerhill Road; Alex G. Stewart, 237 Corkerhill Place; Margaret Wallace, 74 Hardridge Road.

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POLL TAX CRISIS AS 500,000 FAIL TO PAY

MASSIVE cuts in council services are on the cards – as well as increased charges for using them.

The move is a desperate attempt by Strathclyde Region to bail itself out of its Poll Tax crisis.

Jobs are under threat, school meals and bus fares may rise, and spending on roads, police and fire departments could be cut as the local authority tries to balance its books.

Adminstration costs for running the council are also likely to be hit.

By ROB ROBERTSON

The crisis has been caused by more than 500,000 people in the area not paying the Poll Tax, leading to a £62 million shortfall in the region's budget.

Strathclyde's leader, Charles Gray, said he had never faced a greater financial crisis in his 32 years in local government.

He admitted the council was struggling to keep next year's Poll Tax rise below the £106 forecast. If the rise goes through the bill for Glasgow will rise from £338 to at least £444.

Councillor Gray said: "The only way we can get the Poll Tax rise below three figures is to cut services."

SAVINGS

He has called a top-level meeting with all council committee chairman to identify savings in their departments. Social services seems the only area that will escape the axe.

Councillor Gray revealed that many people in the region had written to the council protesting at the non-payment campaign. He said they were angry that the stand by non-payers meant other people's Poll Tax bills had to rise.

They had called on the council to step up the recovery of money from non-payers.

Strathclyde's Anti-Poll Tax Federation accused Councillor Gray of trying to shift the blame for the cash crisis onto non-payers.

Anne Campbell of the Federation said Councillor Gray was misleading the public and added: "The claim the Poll Tax rise will be as high as £106 is a fallacy."

Walkouts over jobs

MEMBERS of a key civil service union today stepped up stoppages over privatisation plans.

Staff at the Scottish headquarters of the Property Services Agency's Edinburgh office began a two-day stoppage with computer staff out indifinitely.

PSA boss Patrick Brown told the unions that it expects to shed between 3000 and 5000 jobs across the UK.

A senior official with the National Union of Civil and Public Servants, said today: "The union envisages a substantial number of our 140 members in Scotland will lose their jobs."

Police in hunt appeal

POLICE have issued a description of a man they wish to trace to help their investigations into the attack on two men in Rouken Park, Glasgow.

One of the victims is still "critical" in Glasgow's Southern General hospital with severe head injuries.

The man police are looking for is aged 18-23, about 5ft 9ins and of slim build with short black hair. He was wearing a dark T-shirt and casual trousers.

Police are also seeking another three men, who are described as 18-23. All were wearing T-shirts and casual trousers.

Foul play kills two

A FOOTBALL game in Beirut's lawless southern suburbs ended with two people shot dead.

Trouble started when a coach refused to let on a substitute in the game in the Chiyah district on Sunday and the player, in his 20s, lost his temper.

He fought with the coach and then rushed to a nearby militia office, brought a Kalashnikov rifle, returned to the pitch and shot the coach.

Then the Shi'ite Moslem Amal militia, which controls part of the suburbs, arrested the killer – and put him in front of a firing squad at a nearby graveyard.

A Special tribute to athletes

Picture: BILL FLEMING

THESE burly motorcycle cops are happy to admit their hearts have melted.

The officers who daily take drivers to task were on escort duty with the Special Olympics last week.

And the squad from the Glasgow South Traffic Group say the athletes were just the ticket.

Sergeant Graham Getty said: "They were tremendous. They were such happy people.

Eddie Oliver (sitting) was given a crystal decanter at the end of the week by the Irish team and colleague Tom Morrison was asked to present the medals at the finals of the bowling in Ayr.

Jim McGurk, Graham Getty, John Imrie, Eddie Oliver, Stephen Lloyd, and Kenny Gamble, along with their other colleagues from the squad Archie Paterson, Tom Morrison, and Richie Welsh, are now hoping the event can be repeated in the future.

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OLDEST MAN DIES, 124

A FORMER horse tamer and cattle driver, believed to be the world's oldest man, has died in Argentina aged 124. Armando Frid was born on May 24, 1866.

The Guinness Book of Records lists the greatest authenticated age of any human as 120 years, 237 days.

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Royal book ban stays

FORMER Buckingham Palace clerk Malcolm Barker today lost his appeal against a worldwide ban on the publication of his book Courting Disaster, about life in the royal household.

Lord Donaldson, the Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justices Parker and Nourse, allowed a cross-appeal by the Attorney General, on behalf of the Queen, making the injunction worldwide.

Mr Barker was refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Personal

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Lost & Found

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offered for information leading to the recovery of six Oil Paintings of babies and children, by Archibald McGlashan, R.S.A., missing from a house in Whitecraigs on Friday, 13th July.

Please contact in confidence, Box No. 7608, Glasgow Herald and Evening Times, Glasgow, G1 1QP.

★**FOUND** German Shepherd dog, 8 yrs old, Sauchiehall St, 11th July. 041 558 2426.

GOLD baby's Bangle lost in Ayr near pool Thursday 19th July. Sentimental value Reward 041 637 9838

★**LOST**, Wed. 25th July, in Tollcross/Parkhead area, grey cockatiel (small crested parrot). Reward. 041 554 3401.

SMALL ginger and white cat wearing black collar, last seen in area of Deanston Drive, Shawlands, on Friday 20th July. Reward. 041 649 1311 or leave a message on 041 632 8061.

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SUNBED, 6 tube, like new, £100. Telephone 041 429 7550.

★**SUNBED** Phoenix Caribbean top and bottom, in pine case, cost £800 accept £400 ono. 041 647 4618.

TASHIKO 16 inch remote control colour TV, £95. Toshiba 500 watt Microwave, beige, £50. Telephone East Kilbride 43943.

TEASET 21 piece, fine bone china, pink roses, used once, £19.99 ono. 041 959 5027.

VENETIAN blinds, four sets, various sizes, as new, £19.99 the lot. 041 620 0279 after 6pm.

WEDDING dresses and Bridesmaid dresses. Selling as a lot or individually. Any reasonable offer considered. 041 777 6448.

WHITE wash basin, new, £3. 041 772 9179.

WINE racks capacity for 160 bottles approximately. £30. Helensburgh 71545.

WROUGHT iron fence, 8' x 3', heavy metal, nice design, modern. £19.99. Langbank 376.

YAMAHA portasound with transformer, hardly used, £35, scalextric with transformer, new cars, £30. Eaglesham 2856.

Fashion

★**BERNARDEX** wedding dress, brocade, size 10, never worn, cost £300. Sell £200 ono. 041 883 5534.

BLACK leather biker's jacket, Brando, new, size 40, £100 ono. 0389 52962 (after 6pm)

BLACK school blazer, size P1/2, 70% wool, £10 ono. Johnstone 31450.

BLAZERS, girls brown with St Denis badge, sizes 4-5 years, 5-6 years, 7-8 years, 3 for £15. 041 551 8264.

BRAND new gents full size racing bike, ten speed, £70. 041 613 1853 after 9pm.

BRIDESMAID dresses, size 10, one pink polyester, one turquoise raw silk, £50 each. 041 334 9369.

BRIDESWEAR REVISITED. Stock Clearance Sale. Designer gowns — half price or less!! For details 041 638 2107.

DON'T clutter up your wardrobe with clothes you don't wear — give Glasgow Herald and Evening Times readers the opportunity to empty your cupboards and contribute to your wash. For as little as £1 per line (if you are a private advertiser) all you have to do is telephone 041 552 6533.

KILT gents waist 32-36ins, Mcalines tartan, good condition, £60. 0560 83795.

LADIES coat, Danimac, grey quilted lining, size 24, new, bargain, £15. Telephone Airdrie 55376.

LADIES coat, beige check, lined, size 24, new, bargain, £15. Telephone Airdrie 55376.

LADIES suit, lined, green and white check, size 22, new, bargain, £15. Telephone Airdrie 55376.

LEATHER jacket, unisex, soft leather, 36"-42", £9.99. Langbank 376.

MOTHER of the bride suit and hat, designer, size 12/14, turquoise, £95. 041 641 3545.

★**PRONUPTIA** wedding dress, size 12, hooped + underskirt + veil £150, 2 Pronuptia aqua blue bridesmaids dresses, 8 & 12 £40 each. 041 647 9007.

★**PRONUPTIA**. Beautiful fairytale wedding dress with all accessories. Size 10/12. Must be seen. £200. 041 880 5966.

★**PRONUPTIA** Stephanie white lace wedding dress with accessories. Size 10, Cost £600, accept £250. 041 889 4905.

PRONUPTIA white lace wedding dress, size 14, lily of the valley flowers, £60 ono. 041 881 9660.

ROBERTA Buchan, silk wedding dress, size 16, plus aqua bridesmaid dress, size 12-14. £500 ono. 041 887 3819

WEDDING dress, 10/12 plus all accessories, suit someone small, dry cleaned, £75. Hamilton 284448 after 6pm.

WEDDING dress size 10/12 white water silk, exclusively made, 2 veils and headdress, £150 o.n.o. 041 558 7407 between 6-7pm

WHITE satin lace bodice wedding dress with veil, size 10, £199. Cumbernauld 730352 evening only.

(Continued on Page 6)

NEW RAIL STATION IS HIT BY VANDALS

By NEIL GIBSON

VANDALS wrecked part of a new Glasgow railway station BEFORE its first full day in use.

Shocked commuters arriving at Corkerhill station yesterday morning found a waiting shelter already devastated by vandals.

Graffiti had been scrawled over the shelter, ruining 14 panes of glass.

Angry ScotRail bosses say more than £1300 of damage has been caused to the new station.

DISGUSTED

The station is part of the new £3.2 million Glasgow Central to Paisley Canal line, which was officially opened on Friday.

Strathclyde's transport chairman Councillor Malcolm Waugh, who performed the opening ceremony, said: "I am disgusted to hear about this.

"It is part of a major investment and I hope the public will co-operate fully to help catch those responsible."

A ScotRail spokesman said: "It is very sad that people arriving for the first full day of the new service were greeted by something like this."

"We are disappointed that their first impression of the new service was marred by senseless vandalism."

British Transport police are investigating the incident.

Corkerhill is one of four stations to be re-opened on the six-mile line between Glasgow and Paisley.

QUIET

The line was closed seven years ago after it was judged uneconomic but ScotRail believes new housing developments and traffic congestion have made it viable.

Up to 15 trains a day will run in each direction, transforming the quiet freight line into a busy commuter track.

The re-opened stations at Corkerhill, Dumbreck, Mosspark and Crookston are all unmanned.

Anyone with information on the vandalism is asked to contact British Transport Police on 041-332 3649.

Cuts put strain on the trains

BRITAIN'S train service is going off the rails, a report reveals today.

The past year has seen rising fares, cuts in services, and a big increase in cancellations and customer complaints.

However, the report highlights the difficulties British Rail faced in 1989-90 because of insufficient funding, the effects of the recession and a series of damaging one-day strikes.

Major General Lennox Napier, chairman of the Central Transport Consultative Committee, said in his annual report: "I accept the need to achieve financial targets, but not at the expense of quality."

Lack of revenue had forced much-needed improvement programmes to be deferred or abandoned together with a reduction of services.

STANDARDS

Customer complaints were 4.6 per cent up and cancellations had doubled.

The report also expressed concern at the continuing decline in the Public Service Obligation grant, which subsidises unprofitable lines.

It said: "It is no longer acceptable for customers to be without effective redress when BR — often in a monopoly position — fails to deliver its agreed standards."

● ScotRail faces a similar blasting over standards when the Scottish Transport Users Consultative Committee report comes out next month.

Ian Dick, secretary of the Scottish Transport Users Consultative Committee, said: "Our report, which is a bit delayed, will be saying much the same. ScotRail's big problem has been the non-arrival of the new 158 express unit due to go into service 18 months ago."

Jogger in attack

DETECTIVES are probing a sex attack on a 13-year-old jogger.

The girl was attacked in Northfield Farm Avenue, Portobello, last night, dragged into a lane and indecently assaulted.

She managed to escape after she started kicking and screaming.

The attacker is described as 15-16, 5ft 9, short brown hair, clean shaven, wearing a round neck cream jumper.

Chuck faces drug and sex charges

ROCK star Chuck Berry has surrendered to police to face drugs and child abuse charges.

Police in St Charles, Missouri, said Berry, who had been on tour in Europe, was taken to the county jail and charged.

Berry (63) later appeared before a woman judge who set bail at £11,000.

The singer was charged on July 19 after drug agents raided his rural estate 40 miles from St Louis.

One charge is for possession of over 35 grams of marijuana. Three child abuse charges are based on allegations that Berry made nude films of minors.

Authorities said the search of his estate turned up several bags of marijuana, some hashish, two .22 rifles and a shotgun, and various pornographic videos, slides and books.

Berry is due to be arraigned on August 30.

RACING

CHIMES TO STRIKE

Cecil's filly top class

By PETER BOLTON

CHIMES OF FREEDOM can strike another blow for the fillies by landing the Sussex Stakes at Glorious Goodwood tomorrow.

Oaks and 1000 Guineas winner Salsabil humbled some of the top colts in the Irish Derby, and Chimes of Freedom is capable of following suit in the valuable Group One event at the Sussex course.

Henry Cecil's charge broke the 46-year-old Newmarket July Course mile record when winning the Child Stakes last time out.

POWERFUL

Despite a supposed aversion to firm ground, she produced a powerful run in the last furlong and had gone one-and-a-half lengths clear of Arousal at the line.

Before that – also on *firm ground* – *she trounced her rivals in the Coronation Stakes at Royal Ascot, quickening* clear in the straight and scoring by five lengths.

Chimes of Freedom will appreciate any softening of the ground but has shown enough to instil confidence even if conditions are firm.

Although **Mac's Imp** was slammed seven lengths at Newmarket last time out he is fancied to return to form in the Scottish Equitable Richmond Stakes.

Bill O'Gorman's colt completed a sequence of five wins, including an all-the-way victory in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot, before his run came off the rails against Mujtahid.

He was no competition that day for Robert Armstrong's talented performer, who was immediately installed favourite for next year's 2000 Guineas, but can gain compensation now.

Black Monday, with 8st 7lb, stands out in the Tote Gold Trophy Handicap.

Luca Cumani's four-year-old looked in with a fighting chance in the ultra-competitive John Smith's Magnet Cup at York but lost all chance when failing to gain a clear run two furlongs from home.

Previously he ran creditably – after nearly three months off the course – when staying on well to take fifth in the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club Trophy at Sandown.

GOODWOOD CARD TOMORROW

BBC2: 2.30, 3.10, 3.45, 4.15

2.30 — COUNTRY CLUB HOTELS GOODWOOD STAKES (HANDICAP) of £10,000 2m 50yds

101	4-22161	SILVER OWL (36) c (R Smyth) 4 9 12	W Carson	4
102	120-612	MAKE CONTACT USA (5) d bf (R Akehurst) 4 9 2		
103	51-34	LOVER'S MOON (25) (G Harwood) 3 8 12	Pat Eddery	2
104	222162	ACCESS SKI (18) (R Boss) 3 8 9	R Cochrane	7
105	240-045	THIRTY FIRST (28) (J Dunlop) 5 8 7	M Roberts	1
106	0-34021	CASUAL FLASH USA (26) d (I Balding) 3 7 11	J Reid	3
107	35-0043	KINO (13) (C Brittain) 3 7 7	S O'Gorman (5)	6

7 declared.

Last year – Late Cut 4 8 4 M Rimmer 20-1 H J Collingridge 9 ran.

BETTING: 7-2 Make Contact, 4-1 Access Ski, 5-1 Lover's Moon, 11-2 Silver Owl, 15-2 Casual Flash, 10-1 Kino, Thirty First.

3.10 — SUSSEX STAKES (Group 1) of £150,000 added 1m

201	131-232	DISTANT RELATIVE (25) c-d (B Hills) 4 9 7	W Carson	8
202	122-212	GREAT COMMOTION USA (20) (A Scott) 4 9 7	Pat Eddery	1
203	2440-61	GREEN LINE EXPRESS USA (18) d (M Moubarak) 4 9 7	C Asmussen	4
204	222-560	CALL TO ARMS (25) (C Brittain) 3 9 0	W R Swinburn	6
205	1	LORD CHARMER USA (90) d (J Gosden) 3 9 0	M Roberts	7
206	21-341	SHAVIAN (43) d (H Cecil) 3 9 0	T Quinn	5
207	1-201	ZOMAN USA (25) d (P Cole) 3 9 0	S Cauthen	2
208	113-411	CHIMES OF FREEDOM USA (21) d (H Cecil) 3 8 11		

8 declared.

Last year – Zilzal USA 3 8 10 W R Swinburn 5-2 M R Stoute 8 ran.

BETTING: 15-8 Chimes Of Freedom, 7-2 Shavian, 9-2 Distant Relative, 6-1 Zoman, Green Line Express, 7-1 Great Commotion, 16-1 others.

3.45 — SCOTTISH EQUITABLE RICHMOND STAKES of £50,000 for 2-y-o colts and geldings 6f

301	134	BOLD NEPHEW (21) d (R Hannon) 8 11	R Cochrane	7
302	141	DISTINCTLY NORTH USA (26) c (J Berry) 8 11	Pat Eddery	4
303	5112	HEARD A WHISPER (15) d (G Lewis) 8 11	Paul Eddery	6
304	211112	MAC'S IMP USA (21) c-d bf (W O'Gorman) 8 11	A Munro	5
305	512	MUJADIL USA (26) bf (R Armstrong) 8 11	W Carson	3
306	3412	SYLVA HONDA (41) d (C Brittain) 8 11	M Roberts	1
307	121	TIME GENTLEMEN (31) c-d (J Dunlop) 8 11	S Cauthen	2

7 declared.

Last year – Contract Law USA 2 8 11 B Raymond 9-2 W Jarvis 5 ran.

BETTING: 9-4 Time Gentleman, 3-1 Mac's Imp, 5-1 Sylva Honda, 11-2 Distinctly North, 6-1 Mujadil, 10-1 Bold Nephew, 14-1 Heard A Whisper.

4.15 — TOTE GOLD TROPHY STAKES (HANDICAP) of £35,000 1m 4f

401	0/112-	TRYING FOR GOLD USA (263) d (Major W Hern) 4 10 0	B Raymond	9
402	1/360-0	HORN DANCE USA (19) (G Harwood) 4 9 6	R Cochrane	1
403	31-0345	ROLL A DOLLAR (40) (D Elsworth) 4 9 4		3
404	12-1106	BEAN KING (26) d (R Armstrong) 4 9 2		7
405	60-4410	AMELIANNE Fr (25) c-d (D Elsworth) 4 9 1		8
406	506-332	MURANGO (19) d bf (J Dunlop) 4 9 0	W Carson	4
407	0-21111	OPERA GHOST (19) d (P Harris) 4 8 12	W R Swinburn	12
408	0-04522	IVORY WAY USA (7) bf (J Gosden) 4 8 8		10
409	034121	BARRISH (14) d (R Akehurst) 4 8 8	Pat Eddery	2
410	260-450	BLACK MONDAY (18) (L Cumani) 4 8 7	L Dettori	6
411	0-03442	HALKOPOUS (18) d (M Tompkins) 4 8 4		5
412	22421	MOUNT IDA USA (33) (C Nelson) 3 7 11	N Adams	11

12 declared.

BETTING: 5-1 Barrish, 6-1 Opera Ghost, Black Monday, 8-1 Murango, Roll A Dollar, 10-1 Ivory Way, 12-1 Halkopous, Bean King, 14-1 Horn Dance, Amelianne, 16-1 Mount Ida, 20-1 Trying For Gold.

4.45 — RACEGOERS CLUB STAKES (HANDICAP) of £7000 for 3-y-o 5f

501	1215-26	VICEROY (39) d (W Pearce) 9 7	D Nicholls	4
502	041021	LYNDSEYLEE (7) d (J Berry) 9 4 (7lb ex)	Pat Eddery	5
503	0-64026	VAX LADY (19) d (J Spearing) 8 11	M Roberts	2
504	402030	EAGER DEVA (18) d (R Hollinshead) 8 9	W R Swinburn	7
505	1600-04	STORMY BELLE (11) d (M Jarvis) 8 8	B Raymond	10
506	500411	SILVER SINGING USA (13) d (I Balding) 8 1		9
507	D2342	PURE GREEN USA (11) (M Moubarak) 7 7	R Fox	3
508	365532	RED PIPPIN (13) (Mrs N Macauley) 7 7	N Adams	6
509	000-121	SLIP-A-SNIP (11) d (R Akehurst) 7 7		8
510	023652	MUSICAL FLASH (7) d (R Hannon) 7 7		1

10 declared.

Last year – Hong Kong Girl 3 7 7 G Hind 9-2 J Berry 10 ran.

BETTING: 7-2 Slip-A-Snip, 4-1 Silver Singing, 5-1 Pure Green, 7-1 Lyndseylee, 8-1 Stormy Belle, 12-1 Vax Lady, 14-1 Viceroy, Eager Diva, 16-1 Red Pippin, 20-1 Musical Flash.

5.20 — EBF FINDON MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES of £7000 for 2-y-o fillies 6f

601	0	AS ALWAYS Ire (21) (G Lewis) 8 11	Paul Eddery	1
602	6	BELLE DANSEUSE (53) (M Blanshard) 8 11	R Cochrane	4
603	0	GODMAIDFLOWERS Ire (12) (S Dow) 8 11		6
604	54	LALLAPALOOSA (21) (J Dunlop) 8 11	W Carson	7
605	0	MISS SHARPO (21) (R Hannon) 8 11	B Rouse	3
606	32	PANCHOS PEARL USA (21) bf (C Nelson) 8 11	J Reid	8
607		SHADES OF VERA (G Lewis) 8 11	R Berry (7)	5
608	3	WANDA'S DREAM USA (12) (D Murray-Smith) 8 11	Pat Eddery	2

8 declared.

Last year – Arousal 2 8 11 W Carson 4-7 Major W R Hern 5 ran.

BETTING: 9-4 Wonder's Dream, 11-4 Panchos Girl, 6-1 Lallapaloosa, 13-2 Belle Danseuse, 8-1 Miss Sharpo, 10-1 As Always, 16-1 Godmaidflowers, 25-1 Shades of Vera.

CATTERICK RUNNERS

2.15 — TILTON HOUSE SELLING STAKES of £3000 for 3yo 1m 5f 180yds

1	0000032	MATTER OF LAW (14) (C Cyzer) 9 0	Dean McKeown	5
2	000013	ONE FOR THE BOYS (14) (F Durr) 9 0	G Baxter	1
3	00002	RACING RASKAL (23) (Capt J Wilson) 9 0	J Carroll	6
4	600325	REEF WIND (7) bf (R Stubbs) 9 0		4
5	400-000	SHIKARI SUNSHINE (11) (J S Wilson) 9 0		7
6	061125	VESTIGE (30) c bf (R Hollinshead) 9 0	S Perks	2
7	0-20100	THE HEALY (32) (R Whitaker) 8 9		3

BETTING: 15-8 Vestige, 11-4 Reef Wind, 6-1 One For The Boys & The Healy, 8-1 Racing Raskal, 12-1 Matter of Law, 14-1 Shikari Sunshine.

2.45 — GO RACING IN YORKSHIRE MAIDEN STAKES of £3000 for 2yo 5f

1	62	ABOM SWIFT (18) (I Campbell) 9 0	M Hills	3
2	6	MALTHOUSE MAESTRO Ire (44) (K Brassey) 9 0	S Whitworth	6
3	02	QUINZII MARTIN (14) bf (Sir Mark Prescott) 9 0	G Duffield	2
4	235	SPINECHILLER (103) (T Barron) 9 0		5
5	420	TRUE FLAIR (49) (J Berry) 9 0	J Carroll	1
6	5	WARRIOR PRINCE (84) (R Whitaker) 9 0		4

BETTING: 6-4 Malthouse Maestro, 9-4 Abom Swift, 5-1 True Flair, 8-1 Spinechiller, 10-1 Quinzii Martin, 14-1 Warrior Prince.

3.20 — YORKSHIRE TELEVISION HANDICAP of £3000 7f

1	006325	MARCROFT (9) (R Whitaker) 4 10 0		12
2	210226	HENRY WILL (7) c-d (T Fairhurst) 6 9 13	J Fanning (7)	9
3	3-63044	VINTAGE TYPE (14) (J Watts) 3 9 10	Dean McKeown	6
4	63005-5	KRISFIELD (51) (O Brennan) 5 9 8		10
5	005301	COOL ENOUGH (13) c-d (Mrs J Ramsden) 9 9 3	D Holland (5)	8
6	034322	MASTER OFTHE HOUSE (9) (D Chapman) 4 9 1	K Darley	5
7	002065	NORTHERN ROCKET (14) (J Leigh) 3 8 8		7
8	005323	GREY RUM (14) c-d (W Pearce) 5 8 6	R Lappin (5)	11
9	00-0003	FIRESTREAM (13) (G Moore) 4 8 0		4
10	000244	DUNMOUNIN (13) (W Bentley) 3 7 10	J Lowe	3
11	050200	ZAFIRO (19) (B Preece) 4 7 7		2
12	000000	MINE'S A DOUBLE (13) c (R Hollinshead) 5 7 7	G Parkin (7)	1

BETTING: 11-4 Cool Enough, 4-1 Master Ofthe House, 6-1 Firestream, 8-1 Dunmouin & Vintage Type, 10-1 Grey Rum, 12-1 Marcroft, 14-1 Henry Will, 16-1 others.

3.55 — STOCKWELL CLAIMING STAKES of £3000 7f

1	004011	JUDGEMENT CALL (9) c (M H Easterby) 3 9 4	K Darley	7
2	620661	SUPER BENZ (23) d (P Monteith) 4 9 0		5
3	204363	DALESIDE LADYBIRD (8) (T Fairhurst) 4 8 12	J Fanning (7)	4
4	00P424	SCOTTISH REFORM (26) (J Berry) 3 8 5	J Carroll	2
5	4-06	CABLINK (14) (K McCauley) 3 8 1	J Lowe	1
6		CASHMERE AMANDA (J FitzGerald) 4 8 0		6
7	4-54663	YONGE TENDER (14) (J Wharton) 3 7 10	A Proud	3

BETTING: 11-8 on Judgement Call, 5-1 Yonge Tender, 6-1 Scottish Reform, 8-1 Dalesde Ladybird, 12-1 others.

4.25 — WILLIAM EDWIN NEESHAM MEMORIAL HANDICAP of £3000 for 3yo 1m 5f 180yds

1	5-23021	I SEE ICE (8) (B Hills) 9 9 (4lb ex)	M Hills	3
2	0-30202	FAR TOO LOUD (13) (J FitzGerald) 9 7	K Fallon	2
3	30-0400	SAXBY STORM (6) (Mrs J Ramsden) 8 10	D Holland (5)	4
4	0053	HUNDRED ISLANDS (26) (M Camacho) 7 7	J Lowe	1

BETTING: 6-4 on I See Ice, 4-1 Far Too Loud, 6-1 Saxby Storm, 8-1 Hundred Islands.

4.55 — LEVY BOARD APPRENTICE HANDICAP of £3000 5f

1	530202	LE CHIC (8) c-d (D Chapman) 4 10 0	S Turner (5)	3
2	4-005	MORPICK (25) (J Leigh) 3 9 3		1
3	442045	EVER RECKLESS (11) d (D Thom) 4 9 1	F Norton (3)	5
4	00-03	CANBRACK STYLE (12) (W A Stephenson) 3 8 9		6
5	052454	LADY'S MANTLE USA (11) d (H Eastman) 6 8		10
6	600000	MY LADY MINSTREL (9) (J Spearing) 4 7 10	A Garth (7)	6
7	500000	JIVE MUSIC (16) (N Bycroft) 4 7 8	J Fanning (3)	2
8	005400	MISS ALCAZAR (7) (Denys Smith) 3 7 7	P Dalton (3)	8
9	000-000	DUFFER'S DANCER (12) d (T Kersey) 8 7 7		9
10	0-00000	ALWAYS NATIVE USA (7) d (G Kelly) 9 7 7		4

BETTING: 5-2 Le Chic, 4-1 Morpick, 6-1 Lady's Mantle & Jive Music, 8-1 Ever Reckless, 10-1 Miss Alcazar, 12-1 My Lady Minstrel, 14-1 others.

SOUTHWELL TOMORROW NIGHT

5.45 — BUSINESS MAGAZINE GROUP SELLING STAKES (DIV I) of £3000 for 2yo 7f

1	0	ALBERTS TREASURE (35) (M Ellerby) 8 11	S Morris	7
2	0060	DAMAAZ Ire (8) (J Wainwright) 8 11	A Charnock	4
3	3	SINCERE BELIEF Ire (18) (M Fetherston-Godley) 8 11	W Ryan	10
4	400504	TURBO-R (16) (M Channon) 8 11		9
5	600212	MISS CALCULATE (7) c (M W Easterby) 8 9		5
6	562	BONNIE KATE (16) (D Haydn Jones) 8 6		8
7	5653	FIRAGA Ire (16) (K Brassey) 8 6		11
8	545	GILDED OMEN (18) (Sir Mark Prescott) 8 6	G Duffield	1
9	0	ILLUME (18) (W Musson) 8 6	A Shoults	2
10	30620	STAR GLORY (18) (P Kelleway) 8 6		3
11	563	ZAMINA (14) (C Allen) 8 6		6

11 declared

BETTING: 5-2 Miss Calculate, 4-1 Sincere Belief, 5-1 Bonnie Kate, 13-2 Star Glory, 8-1 Gilded Omen & Zamina, 12-1 Firaga, 16-1 Turbo-R, 20-1 others.

6.15 — APOLLO HANDICAP of £3000 6f

1	1-13003	PETITE BUTTERFLY (11) c-d (W Carter) 3 9 10	G Carter	14
2	003100	MISS KNIGHT (14) c d (R Bastiman) 3 9 9	Dean McKeown	2
3	6/4-5265	PATTIE'S GREY (22) (J Etherington) 4 9 5	N Connorton	1
4	006004	HANNAH'S BOY (11) (B McMahon) 4 9 3		15
5	60-0060	SHEIKH'S PET (29) d (J Hudson) 4 9 1	S Whitworth	4
6	054102	SANDMOOR DENIM (11) (S Bowring) 3 9 0		13
7	211053	AMRON (11) d (J Berry) 3 8 13	J Carroll	6
8	04006	NO DECISION (15) (M W Easterby) 3 8 12		5
9	0-00400	TREAD LIKA PRINCE (4) (R Woodhouse) 4 8 12	A Shoults	7
10	00-0004	CORIO BAY (13) (D Haydn Jones) 3 8 10		11
11	343600	VALIANT SAINT (29) d (D Murray-Smith) 5 8 10	R Wernham	8
12	060-050	KING PHILIP (23) (J Wainwright) 3 8 10	M Birch	12
13	10-0000	KISSAVOS (27) d (N Callaghan) 4 8 10	M Wigham	10
14	0-06040	TOSS OF THE COIN (13) d (D Chapman) 3 8 8		9
15	655540	ESTEFAN (4) (M W Easterby) 3 8 7		3
16	6-30655	ROYAL SCOTS GREYS (7) (J Ringer) 3 8 7	N Day	16

16 declared

BETTING: 4-1 Amron, 5-1 Sandmoor Denim, 7-1 Pattie's Grey & Kissavos, 8-1 Estefan & Petite Butterfly, 12-1 Miss Knight & Hannah's Boy, 16-1 Sheikh's Pet & No Decision, 25-1 others.

6.45 — BUSINESS MAGAZINE GROUP SELLING STAKES (DIV II) of £3000 for 2yo 7f

1	05000	JIMMY GRIFFIN Ire (13) (M W Easterby) 8 11		4
2	6000	KASHMIR GOLD (21) (Pat Mitchell) 8 11	G Carter	10
3	0	MISTER SAYERS (9) (W Carter) 8 11	G Baxter	9
4	0060	PELAW (8) (T Fairhurst) 8 11		1
5	054	PINK SUNSET Ire (18) (N Tinkler) 8 11		3
6	0005	QUALITAIR MELODY (11) (J Bottomley) 8 11	J Carr	7
7		ZINGER (W Pearce) 8 11	N Connorton	8
8	6	MISS HIRON (14) (R Guest) 8 6		3
9	500236	PARSONSANNCO (8) (K Ivory) 8 6		2
10	0	SWEET BUBBLES Ire (53) (C Cyzer) 8 6	M Wigham	5

10 declared

BETTING: 9-4 Parsonsannco, 7-2 Miss Hiron, 5-1 Pink Sunset, 13-2 Zinger, 8-1 Jimmy Griffin, 10-1 Mister Sayers, 12-1 Kashmir Gold, 16-1 others.

7.15 — PARIS MAIDEN GUARANTEED STAKES of £3000 for 2yo 6f

1		BEAUFORTS BRIGADE Ire (W Wilson) 9 0	J Quinn	8
2	40	EXECUTION ONLY Ire (11) (J Watts) 9 0	Dean McKeown	12
3	0	FLYING CROOKED (18) (D Murray-Smith) 9 0	R Wernham	13
4	64	GYMCRAK GAMBLE (23) (M H Easterby) 9 0	M Birch	2
5	02	ROCK BREAKER (11) (B McMahon) 9 0		5
6	2	SAINT CALIGULA Ire (44) (M Bell) 9 0	G Duffield	10
7	0	SPECIAL REQUEST (18) (K Ivory) 9 0	G Bardwell	9
8		CARRIGANS GIRLS Ire (W Wilson) 8 9		15
9	020	COLONIAL LEGEND (39) (J Hills) 8 9	R Hills	3
10		HANNAH BROWN Ire (H Whiting) 8 9	P D'Arcy	7
11		MODEL CHILD (C Wall) 8 9		4
12	44	MYSTICAL MELI (18) (J Wharton) 8 9		1
13		ONE MAGIC MOMENT Ire (C Cyzer) 8 9	M Wigham	16
14	02	PATSY'S PET (5) (T Fairhurst) 8 9	G Baxter	6
15	04	PRETONIC (51) (C Wall) 8 9	N Day	11
16	6	VOLCALMEH (21) (P Walwyn) 8 9		14

16 declared

BETTING: 11-4 Saint Caligula, 9-2 Rock Breaker, 11-2 Gymcrak Gamble, 7-1 Volcalmeh & Patsy's Pet, 10-1 Colonial Legend, 12-1 Pretonic, 16-1 Execution Only & Model Child, 25-1 others.

7.45 — HERMES HANDICAP of £3000 1m

1	25-0003	ROYAL ESTIMATE (15) d (M W Easterby) 4 10 4		14
2	011221	MOFADOR Ger (4) c d (F Lee) 6 10 3 (5lb ex)		11
3	003443	NON CONSTAT USA (4) (R Muddle) 6 10 0		4
4	30-1004	KAMAKAZE GIRL (28) d (M Ryan) 4 9 7	G Bardwell	6
5	55-0600	BROADWAY STAR (39) (M Bell) 3 9 6	G Duffield	5
6	6-04032	ENCHANTING HABIT (16) (W Pearce) 3 9 4	L Charnock	18
7	213-000	CAREFUL LAD (21) (J White) 4 9 3		17
8	02343-0	DOC LODGE (4) (R Woodhouse) 4 9 0		15
9	0-065-00	ROYAL DIGGER (32) (J Hudson) 4 8 12	S Whitworth	8
10	0-0010U	RUBY SHOES (47) c-d (R Bastiman) 4 8 11		13
11	00-0000	CANDESCO (46) (B McMahon) 4 8 8		3
12	043	EXECUTIVE LADY (15) (I Campbell) 3 8 7		1
13	055	SOBERING THOUGHTS (37) (D Chapman) 4 8 7	N Connorton	12
14	0/0-0643	KING TREVISIO (15) bf (Mrs J Ramsden) 4 8 2	Dean McKeown	2
15	0/00-060	SPORTING WEDNESDAY (13) (K Cunningham-Brown)	5 8 2	9
16	5-00000	RUNCIBLE CAT USA (4) (B McMath) 4 8 1		7
17	0-50044	MUESTA (11) (K Brassey) 3 8 0		16
18	55-0205	DEHAR BOY (65) (D Morris) 4 8 0		10

18 declared

BETTING: 9-2 Mofador, 11-2 King Trevisio, 6-1 Enchanting Habit & Executive Lady, 9-1 Royal Estimate, 10-1 Sobering Thoughts, 14-1 Non Constat & Kamakaze Girl, 20-1 Dehar Boy & Doc Lodge, 25-1 Ruby Shoes, 33-1 others.

8.15 — HERA MAIDEN FILLIES' GUARANTEED STAKES of £3000 for 3yo 1m

1	6	ASHDOWN (15) (N Graham) 8 11		3
2		COLWICK HALL LADY (H Whiting) 8 11	P D'Arcy	6
3	462	FESTIVAL OF MAGIC USA (36) (R Armstrong) 8 11	B Crossley	8
4	4-	GOLDEN LOFT (334) (D Murray-Smith) 8 11	G Carter	7
5	500P05	MISTRAL'S DANCER (14) (R Hollinshead) 8 11	S Perks	1
6	000-0	NORSTOCK (69) (J White) 8 11		2
7		RUBY SLIPPERS (M Channon) 8 11		4
8	0	TUDOR PRIDE (18) (S Bowring) 8 11		5

8 declared

BETTING: 11-10 on Festival of Magic, 3-1 Golden Loft, 13-2 Ashdown, 17-2 Mistral's Dancer & Ruby Slippers, 12-1 others.

8.45 — ARIES HANDICAP of £3000 1m 4f

1	4-00021	SAO PAULO USA (8) (C Allen) 4 10 1 (5lb ex)	R Morse	7
2	03-0000	SPRINGS WELCOME (64) d (C Cyzer) 4 9 6	M Wigham	6
3	632003	DANCING DAYS (30) (J Watts) 4 9 7	Dean McKeown	14
4	0-66006	POLAR VISION (46) (C Elsey) 4 9 5	W Newnes	11
5	110050	SUPER GUNNER (32) d (M Fetherston-Godley) 5 9 3	W Ryan	3
6	6300-03	EBRO (8) (Mrs L Piggott) 4 8 9		10
7	55-0044	INTREPID LASS (25) (H Candy) 3 8 6	C Rutter	13
8	000660	FEARSOME (9) (K Cunningham-Brown) 4 8 4		1
9	4650-03	ANGELICA PARK (30) (J Wharton) 4 7 12		12
10	00-0062	VICEROY EXPRESS (25) (J Jenkins) 3 7 12		15
11	000	QUALITAIR FIGHTER (42) (J Bottomley) 3 7 12		2
12	005-	CENTENARY STAR (278) (R Hollinshead) 5 7 8		9
13	6-040	SPIDER WOMAN (26) (K Cunningham-Brown) 3 7 7		8
14	00-0430	HIGHLAND BIDDER (32) (G Eden) 3 7 7	R Street	9
15	000006	HARDY HAWK Fr (16) d (C Austin) 5 7 7		4

15 declared

BETTING: 100-30 Sao Paulo, 4-1 Ebro, 11-2 Viceroy Express, 8-1 Angelica Park & Intrepid Lass, 12-1 Polar Vision & Dancing Days, 16-1 Super Gunner, 20-1 others.

SHAWFIELD DOGS TONIGHT – 7.30

FIRST RACE (500 metres)
31.61 Drumbeg Special (sc) 11-4
31.56 SPECIAL ACE (sc) 9-4
31.40 Raheen Model (2) 7-2
31.53 Emily's Jackie (4) 11-4
31.43 Shammer Jackie (4) 7-2

SECOND RACE (500 metres)
31.50 Mhairi's Girl (sc) 3-1
31.13 SIMON'S CHOICE (3) .. 5-2
31.30 Wardrobe Joe (6) 7-2
31.40 Slurry Express (7) 4-1
31.21 Dushy Dan (7) 5-2

THIRD RACE (500 metres)
31.70 HANGING YUNIS 9-4
31.62 Bell Toll 3-1
31.58 Lemon Plum 5-2
31.90 Dance Paddy 3-1
31.66 Alert Jack 9-2

FOURTH RACE (500 metres)
31.40 SHROUGH ECHO (sc) .. 9-4
31.30 Nelson's Crystal (sc) 5-1
31.38 Mark's Piper (4) 3-1
31.45 Raggingill Lass (4) 11-4
31.40 Jolly Linda (6) 11-4

FIFTH RACE (500 metres)
31.10 MICHIGAN SILVER (sc) 2-1
31.46 Aglish Lisa (3) 9-2
31.23 Spring Clover (3) 9-4
31.44 Peaton Pete (5) 5-1
31.50 Hot Support (5) 3-1

SIXTH RACE (500 metres)
31.30 MORANGO (sc) 7-4
31.32 Thurles Sinbad (1) 4-1
31.20 Summit Girl (5) 11-4
31.30 He's A Dancer (5) 7-2
31.29 Laura's Beauty (8) 11-4

SEVENTH RACE (500 metres)
31.30 Hell Hawk (sc) 7-2
31.36 Aez An Beez (2) 11-4
31.23 Easy Miles (4) 9-4
31.36 STEPHANIE'S PAL (7) .. 9-4
31.42 Fury's Paradise (7) 4-1

EIGHTH RACE (500 metres)
31.22 DRUID'S MAGIC (sc) 2-1
31.33 Lucky Gent (3) 5-1
31.30 Rita's First (5) 4-1
31.07 Ballymacoda Moth (6) 2-1
31.20 Sister's Beauty (9) 5-2

NINTH RACE (500 metres)
31.16 Jinxy Jack (sc) 9-4
31.20 Silver Fugitive (1) 3-1
31.07 SUZY'S BLUE LADY (6) 9-4
31.29 Ballyhooley Joe (6) 5-1
31.24 Purdy's Fever (7) 3-1

TENTH RACE (500 metres)
31.50 Canal Bridge 3-1
31.52 Brachead Sandy 5-2
31.40 Pavilion Point 3-1
31.50 MR BOBBY 2-1
31.37 Joe's Record 5-1

ELEVENTH RACE (670 metres)
42.50 TUBERCURRY UNA (sc) 9-4
42.50 Brewe Invader (sc) 5-2
42.50 Wonderful Kim 7-2
42.41 Bread Snapper (8) 5-1
42.54 DILLROCK DART (12) .. 11-4

THE DOUBLE — Morango and Suzy's Blue Lady.

SELECTIONS

GOODWOOD: 2.30 Silver Owl, 3.10 Chimes of Freedom, 3.45 Mac's Imp, 4.15 Black Monday, 4.45 Viceroy, 5.20 Wanda's Dream.
CATTERICK: 2.15 Matter of Law, 2.45 Quinzii Martin, 3.20 Cool Enough, 3.55 Judgement Call, 4.25 I See Ice, 4.55 Le Chic.
SOUTHWELL: 5.45 Gilded Omen, 6.15 Amron, 6.45 Pink Sunset, 7.15 Patsy's Pet, 7.45 Mofador, 8.15 Festival of Magic, 8.45 Sao Paulo.

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The senders of the first 50 correct answers scrutinised after the closing date will win the prizes as stated. The editor's decision is final. Full rules on application.

Roberts Stores of Glasgow, have the new strip in stock from tomorrow. If you buy a jersey before August 11 you can enter their prize draw and win a VIP trip to Ibrox.

1. Name Rangers' first-round opponents in next season's European Cup.

.....

2. Name Mo Johnston's former French club.

.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....Day Tel. No. .....

WE GO

SLALOM RUN . . . and the posts make it tricky for Gudmunder Torfason as he goes through a close-control session in the build-up to a vital season for Saints. Picture: LEWIS SEGAL

JUNIORS

A SUMMER STUNNER

By GRAHAM SCOTT

POLLOK have been hit by a major injury blow before a ball has been kicked in earnest for the new season.

Young Stephen Barclay, who has shown all the makings of an outstanding sweeper since signing at the tail end of last season from the juvenile ranks, broke his collar bone in the Newlandsfield outfit's first pre-season friendly.

The injury happened midway through the first half of the game against Cumnock at the weekend and will keep the youngster out for about a month.

Manager Tommy Reynolds told me: "There was an accidental collision and Stephen fell

EARLY

"We are in the fortunate position of having enough cover for defence, but the boy's injury is a real blow.

"He was shaping up well in the couple of games he played for us and looks an excellent prospect.

Gordon Wilson gave Pollok an early lead, but in the second half Dennis Donnelly and new boy Drew Walsh from Beith put Cumnock in front.

The Ayrshire side's co-manager, Eric Morris, was pleased with the outcome of the game which let him use virtually all his pool, including goalkeepers Andy Smyth and Davie Munro, signed from Whitletts.

Bily Borthwick and Andy Simpson joined Donnelly up front.

Pollok boss Reynolds, who had only Colin Crichton and John O'Brien in attack, hopes to add two more forwards to his pool before the season starts a week on Saturday.

Another player more eager than most for the kick-off to the new season is Steven Esplin. A bad knee injury has kept him out of the Arthurlie side for more than a year, but he is now on the way back with Johnstone Burgh.

He could be joined this week by another defender from Dunterlie Park, Willie Young, and Burgh boss George Walker says he is looking for one more player to make his squad up to 18.